THE NEWS OF HUNGARIAN PHILATELY

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CONTENTS:

Page

1 The President's Corner *by Lyman R. Caswell*
1 Election of Officers
1 Kudos and Welcome
1 Start Planning Ahead for the 2013 Annual Meeting of the SHP *by Alan Bauer*
2 Somoskőújfalu Returned, 1924 *by Csaba L. Kohalmi (with inputs from Alan Soble)*
4 *Zombie* Stamps *by Csaba L. Kohalmi*
13 The Editor's Notes *by Csaba L. Kohalmi*
16 A Postcard, a Blown-up Bridge, a Destroyed Inn, and the Vagaries of War *by Frank Schubert*
19 More on the *Zombie Stamps* Topics *by Csaba L. Kohalmi*
20 Concordance of Catalog Numbers for Hungary (1994-2000) *by Miklos Tecsy*
22 Hungarian Philatelic and Supporting Reference Library
23 2012 New Issues
27 Hungarian Town Names in Slovak Cancels *by Johan Sevenhuijsen*
32 Hungarian Surviving Cancels in Slovakia: Further Evidence *by Robert Lauer*
35 Scout on Stamps Album Pages Project *by T.P. McDermott*
36 A Trip Down Memory Lane *by Csaba L. Kohalmi*

SOCIETY FOR HUNGARIAN PHILATELY
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4889-76th St Sw A 403
Mukilteo, WA 98275 USA

Established 1969

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APS Affiliate 34

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The Society for Hungarian Philately (SHP) is a non-profit organization chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut and is devoted to the study of every aspect of Hungarian philately. SHP publishes a quarterly newsletter in March, June, September, and December. Manuscripts for publication may be sent to the Society's address listed above. The articles published herein represent the opinions of the individual authors and the content is not to be construed as official policy of this Society or any of its officers. All publication rights reserved for SHP. Articles from this journal may be reprinted with the written permission of the Editor and the authors only. Back issues of the newsletter may be purchased for $3.00, postpaid, (when available).

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Annual membership dues are **$18** (**$19** if paid by Paypal) for members whose addresses are in the United States. For members residing in all other countries, the dues are **$25** (**$26** if paid by Paypal). Dues are payable in January in advance for the calendar year. Payment of dues entitles members to receive the newsletter, to participate in the sales circuit and the quarterly auctions, and to exercise voting rights. Send dues payments to: The Treasurer, P.O. Box 802, Powell, WY 82435-0802 USA. Paypal payment may be made to *treasurershp@wir.net*.

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This issue closed on 9 August 2012
The next issue will close 1 November 2012

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THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by **Lyman R. Caswell**

SEAPEX Report. Entries for six Hungarian exhibits totaling 31 frames have so far been received and accepted by SEAPEX. More will be welcome. If you do not have the exhibit prospectus and entry form for SEAPEX, they can be obtained from Ruth Caswell, SEAPEX Exhibits Chair, by e-mail at seapex@comcast.net, or by post at PO Box 98403, Des Moines WA 98198-0403.

The deadline for submission of entries is September 24, 2012**.** And, don't send your exhibit. Bring it with you!

Meeting plans for the SHP at SEAPEX 2012 are firming up. The meeting of the Society is scheduled to meet 1:00 to 3:00 pm, Friday, October 26. The program for the meeting includes a Board meeting and a talk on "Politics and Stamps in Hungary." All persons attending SEAPEX are welcome to attend. The room number and location will be announced in the show program.

At 6:00 pm on Friday we will leave Seattle Center to go to the Café Kanapé for a three-course Hungarian dinner. The price will be $23 per person plus tax and gratuity. The café will need to know how many to plan for, so a reservation will be required.

Input wanted. I will welcome communications from members of the Society. Tell me about yourself, and about your collecting specializations. Please share with me any suggestions you may have about future activities of the Society that can be discussed at the October 26 meeting. You can reach me by e-mail at ruthandlyman@nventure.com, or by post at 6250 North Park Ave #A01, Tacoma WA 98407.

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KUDOS & WELCOME

Congratulations to our exhibitors! **Lyman Caswell** received a gold medal at PIPEX for this exhibit, *Hungarian Postage Dues of the Pengő-Fillér Period, 1926-1945*. Lyman also received a vermeil for *The 1953 Commemorative Postage Due Stamps of Hungary* at the same show. Also, **Ito Fumihisa**, our member from Japan, received a large vermeil medal for his exhibit, *Hungarian Inflation 19445-1946* at the international stamp show INDONESIA 2012.

Welcome to our newest members, Mr. **Larry Iserson** of Boynton Beach, FL, and Dr. **Gyula Nemes** of Cliffside Park, NJ.

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ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The current four-year term of our elected officers will be ending on December 31st. The holders of these positions have been polled and are willing to stand for re-election; however, the Executive Board is canvassing the membership for additional nominations or volunteers for the positions of president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. Please contact any of our officers (addresses are listed on the inside front cover of each newsletter) with your inputs. The official election ballot will be included with the October-December issue of **The News**. Thank you for your continued support.

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START PLANNING FOR THE 2013 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHP

by **Alan Bauer**

We invite you to our 2013 annual meeting for the Society for Hungarian at the Philatelic Show in Boxborough, Massachusetts on May 3-5, 2013. The show is in beautiful New England, the birthplace of the SHP. We will have an open meeting for all members at the show and will also be

continued on the inside of the back cover

SOMOSKŐÚJFALU RETURNED, 1924

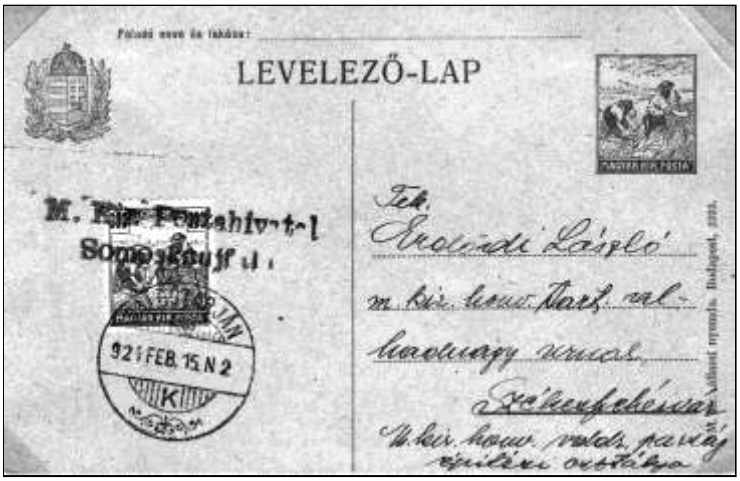
by **Csaba L. Kohalmi (with inputs from Alan Soble)**

This piece started out with an email from Alan about a Hungarian-language cancel that he found on a Czechoslovak stamp. He came across this Czechoslovak Carrier Pigeon with Letter design stamp (Scott # 67) during his continuing quest for survivor Hungarian or bilingual Czech/Slovak-Hungarian cancels used in post-World War I Czechoslovakia.

Somoskőújfalu cancellation on a Czechoslovak stamp issued in 1920.

Alan was able to decipher the partial 'MOSKŐÚJF' to be a part of 'SOMOSKŐÚJFALU,' a town name (diacritics included) that was in the Hungarian language. A smaller part of the name can be seen in the arc of a second cancellation in top left corner of the illustration. He realized that the format of the CDS indicated that the cancellation was not made by a Hungarian survivor device but by an indigenous Czechoslovakian canceller. (There is no evidence from the partial cancellation itself regarding what exists across its bottom half: there might be three stars; or maybe "CSP"; or maybe a repeat of the Hungarian name or, instead, the town's new Czechoslovak name. We have no evidence what is in the bottom arc.)

Alan could not find the name listed in the book, **Magyar Neve,** so he contacted me. I immediately recalled that the village of Somoskőújfalu was returned to Hungary as a border adjustment in 1924. Fervent philatelists of the day had commemorated the event with a postal card cancelled on 15 February 1924. Therefore, the name did not become a part of **Magyar Neve** because the village currently belongs to rump Hungary and is not located in a successor state.



Null value postal card correctly franked (distance post card rate) with a 300K Harvesters stamps (Scott #390) cancelled with a provisional M. Kir. Postahivatal (Hungarian Royal Post Office) / Somoskoufalu and a dated Salgótarján CDS at 2P.M. on 15 February 1924.

Still, I was not aware of the reasons behind this historical border adjustment to the sacrosanct (from the viewpoint of the successor states) Trianon borders. As my research confirmed, this was a unique event; the only time that a decision was made favoring Hungary.

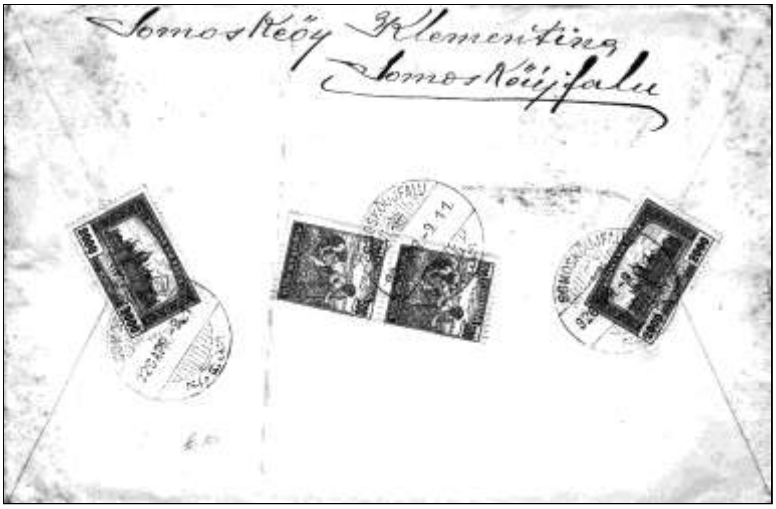
Above: *Dr. Géza Krepuska*

Local history credits Dr. Géza Krepuska and Jenő Liptay with successfully petitioning the Entente border commission for returning the village to Hungary. Dr. Krepuska was a renowned ear and throat specialist practicing at the St. Roch Hospital in Budapest. He is said to have successfully treated a British member of the border commission and through this doctor-patient relationship, received a favorable hearing to the petition. Dr. Krepuska also had a vested interest in pursuing this matter since he owned a sizeable (2170 *hold* = ~5,500 acres) property that he purchased in 1905 around the village. The value of this property was enhanced by region's the coal, gravel, and basalt mining industry. Liptay was the director of the Ironworks of Rímamurány that used coal mined in the Somoskőújfalu region. Dr. Pál Auer provided legal expertise in the

years-long negotiations of the petition before the League of Nations. An interesting anecdote supporting the return was the fact that the basalt stone mined in the area was superior in quality to the same type of stone mined in the Balaton region of Hungary. Blocks of the stone were deemed essential in providing paving stones for the streets of Budapest. The 24th session of the League voted in favor of the Hungarian petition. Hungarian and Czechoslovak authorities met on 30 January 1924 to mark off the exact border that included the village and the ruins of the fortress of Somoskő. The official transfer occurred on 15 February 1924. (In 1977 the village came under the administration of the nearby city of Salgótarján. A popular vote in 2005 restored the independence of Somoskőújfalu.) An important railway line runs through Somoskőújfalu north to Slovakia and south and west to Budapest. I'm sure that it was used to transport the products from the mines of the region.

The population of Somoskőújfalu today is about 2,800. I did not find any record as to what is was in 1924. I did find that the ethnicity of the town was 100% Hungarian. Today, it has a grade school bearing the name of Dr. Géza Krepuska. Evidently, the Somoskőújfalu-Budapest railroad line carried a lot of passenger traffic because TPO cancellations are readily available. The Large Madonna stamp from 1925 and the 1934 Airmail stamp shown below were sent in by **Alan Soble**. The cover and the enlarged indicium from a postal card are from my collection.

Clockwise top-left-to-top-right:
1) *Somoskőujfalu-Budapest 22B railway TPO cancellation from 1925.*
2) *Budapest-Somoskőujfalu 22B railway TPO cancellation from 1937.*
3) *Somoskőújfalu-Budapest 22A railway TPO cancellation from 1934.*
4) *A correctly franked (5,000K) foreign letter from Somoskeőy Klementina sent to 'Mr. le docteur' Etënne de Somoskeőy (at the home of Mr. Gaston Clémount) in Brussels from Somoskőujfalu, 9 April 1926.*
5) *Enlargement of the Somoskőujfalu cancel from the 1926 cover.*



Note that the town name is spelled without the diacritical mark above the 'u' in 'új' on the Hungarian cancels.

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ZOMBIE STAMPS

by **Csaba L. Kohalmi**

Normally, rational human beings do not believe in the *undead* creatures, manifestations based on the historical character of Vlad Tepeş as depicted in Bram Stoker's novel **Dracula** or its subsequent Hollywood movie adaptations. Yet, in philately, I believe that there now exist *zombie* stamps, counterfeit overprints that refuse to go away and will continue to plague our hobby to the end of recorded time.

The 1918-1920 Hungarian occupation-era issues seem to be particularly susceptible to counterfeiting. In the past, collectors had to deal with creations made by Heinz Pape and marketed by Ödön Tausig (with accompanying 'guarantee' marks on the reverse side of the stamps). With the advent of computer technology, we are deluged by an avalanche of laser-jet printed copies of actual occupation-era overprints as well as fantasy (so rare that they never even existed before) overprints.

EBay, the internet marketplace, is public domain. An individual need not be a member to view what is offered for sale on ebay.com. Therefore, without the risk of violating anyone's right to privacy, I'm willing to stick my neck out, indentify sellers, and show a variety of listings that I find amusing, and, also, incredibly offensive. At the same time, I'm sad to realize that the philatelic community is its own worst enemy in patronizing these sellers for material that is obviously bogus; but, at the same time, attractively addictive.

Normally, I would support the freedom of the marketplace, but I must beg to differ this time. The sellers of this so-called 'rare' material know damn well what they are doing and are motivated by pure, unadulterated greed taking advantage of the axiom 'discovered' by P.T. Barnum about a sucker being born every minute. They prey on the good nature of philatelists; and while they may start bids at 99 cents in dollars/Euros/pounds or whatever, they are marketing material that will forever plague our stamp albums: garbage and weeds! It is true that occasionally reputable sellers on eBay will start an auction at 99 cents knowing full well that the collector market will establish a true value. In the case of these so-called rare overprints (if they are imitations of actual issues from contemporary time, then maybe a hundred of so copies should exist, but that many copies can be found at any one time being offered for sale), the bidders will raise one or two increments and the seller makes a small profit. By doing this over and over again dozens of times, a larger profit accumulates. These same sellers have the distinction of being labeled 'power seller' or 'top seller' with 100% positive feedback by eBay furthering the 'trust' in the fake merchandise they are peddling. Philatelic organizations such as the American Philatelic Society are powerless to stop the deception. Of course, the sellers' regular, cop-out defense is that the merchandise is described as 'without guarantee.'

In some instances, one seller will procure the material from another seller for a low price and resell it at a markup. I'm not in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but such transactions are easy to track and to document. The few times I confronted sellers about such practices, I was 'blessed' with being put on their 'blocked bidder' list.

So here it goes (with apologies to the French author Émile Zola who used the following expression regarding the Dreyfuss affair): *j'accuse* the following eBay sellers with regularly, greedily, and deceptively peddling bogus and fantasy Hungarian stamps. (This in not to say that they have a monopoly on such material nor does it imply that ALL of their offerings are bogus).

- *vertesfila56 (Hungary)*
- *butterfly-stamp (Hungary)*
- *hold21112 (Germany, ethnic Hungarian)*
- *gold-mark98 (Germany, ethnic German)*
- *gregus123 (Canada, ethnic Hungarian)*

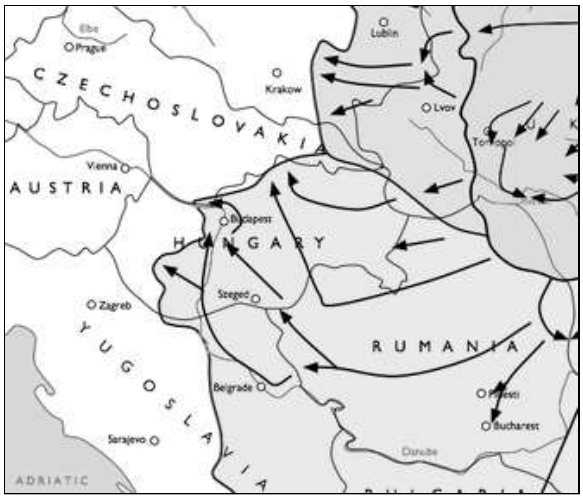
I hope to illustrate as many examples as I can point out the ludicrous, sometimes chronologically and historically incongruent nature of some of their offerings. For the sake on simplicity, I will not be showing the 'normal' forgeries of occupation issues listed in **Scott's Stamp Catalog** since it is well know that maybe 90% of such material offered on the philatelic market is suspect. I will, however, show a few examples of non-Scott material that is listed in Chris Brainard's catalog. Mostly, I'm trying to stay with pointing out the 'ludicrous' nature of the philatelic machinations fostered by our 21st century computer technology. I'm illustrating single stamps in this

article, but many, many more varieties, including entire sets of stamps, have been manufactured. So, fair warning: *caveat emptor* / let the buyer beware! Also, many of these 'stamps' can be placed into several categories, but I'll try to make a single 'best fit' for them.

- **Chronologically incongruous overprints**

Both the post-World War I and post-World War II eras are well represented in this category of 'backdated' overprints. The first of two egregious examples from the 1918-1919 time period is the 'Novi Sad' overprint (aka: Zombor, Serbian crest) on the blue and violet Hungarian newspaper stamps (Scott nos. P9-10) that were issued 1 June 1920 and 30 April 1922, respectively. (Sorry about the lack of a color illustration. The kind readers will just have to take my word on this.) The other example is the Magyar Posta Harvester stamp (Scott no. 183, issued on 19 January 1919) overprinted with *Valore globale Cent. 25* Italian text purportedly used in Fiume. Three examples from the 1944-1945 period, also shown below, are the *ČSP* overprint from Bártfa, the unknown script *Č.S.P.* overprint and the Kassa Slovak crest overprint.

The last three fabrications involve the 5P Hungarian Holy Crown stamp (and, in most cases, its twin, the 2P value, Scott nos. 616A and 616B). Both of these stamps were issued in Budapest on 15 December 1945, a mere ten days before the Red Army completed its encirclement of the Hungarian capital. Given the military situation of the time, there is no chance that these stamps could have possibly been distributed to any of the postal districts in the areas of Hungary that were in the war zone. On the right, I'm illustrating a military situation map from late December 1944 to bolster my point. The shaded areas indicate areas under Soviet control along with arrows depicting military movements.



The forgers oftentimes pay no heed to as to whether their fabrication meets the correct time frame. They apply 'overprints' to all available stamps during these periods of war simply to increase their salability from a few cents to 99 cents. As a result, stamps that had lost their postal validity and were withdrawn are masquerading as 'occupation' overprints. The *SHS* overprint from Perlak/Prelog on the 1913 Flood Relief stamp (Scott no. B3) is one example. This stamp was withdrawn on 6 July 1916. The King Mathias stamp with the *ČSR* (Bodrogszerdahely) overprint (Scott no. B119, withdrawn 31 December 1940); The *Komarno 1944* / Bodrogszerdahely overprints on the Warriors stamps (Scott nos. B164-5, withdrawn 30 June 1944) and the *Velky Kýr oslob. Červ.Armadou 1944* (Nyitranagykér) overprint on the Christmas issue (Scott no. 619, withdrawn 30 June 1944) are other examples of stamps that would not have in the post offices after their validity expired. Stocks of such stamps were required to be surrendered to the respective postal districts and eventually returned to the post office's central storage repository in Budapest. (Note that the correct spelling of Nyitranagykér in the Slovak language should have been 'Vel'ký Kýr' at the time the overprint was supposedly created. Now, the name of the town has been changed to Milanovce (Nyitrakér in Hungarian).)

On the left is a *CS.P. Hodejov 1945* overprint on the 2f Budapest Fair stamp (Scott no. 503, withdrawn on 31 December 1937). How likely is it that stocks of this stamp were retained in a small hamlet for eight years? Highly unlikely, in my opinion. It is interesting to note that the seller also showed the reverse side of the stamp that is blank and devoid of any real or faked guarantee marks. Perhaps he was trying to emphasize the mint, never hinged condition of the stamp.

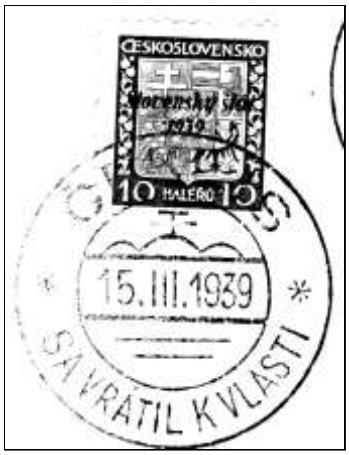
- **Historically incongruous overprints**

The forgers' creativity knows no limit. Post-World War II 'occupations' overprints are especially susceptible to have been created with town names that were never under Hungarian jurisdiction between 1938 and 1944. How could a supply of stamps be available in these places for Czechoslovak authorities to prepare overprints? See these fantastic examples from *Bečov* (Becsó) (2f Military Leaders, Scott no. 602); *České Svitavy* + hammer and sickle symbol inside a red star from Svitavy, a town located in Bohemia (2P Holy Crown, Scott no. 616A); *ČSP* from Bardejov (Bártfa) (2f Holy Crown, Scott no. 538), *ČPS* from Bidovce (Magyarböd) (70f Famous Women, Scott no. 629), *ČSP* from Trenčin (Trencsén) (6f Military Leaders, 2P Holy Crown, Scott nos. 606 and 616A), linden leaves from Česká Lipa (German exonym: Leipa), another town located in Bohemia (60f Postage due, Scott no. J166), *Levoča 1945* (Lőcse) (10f Military Leaders, Scott no. 608), Slovak crest from Bratislava (Pozsony) (8+2f War Charity, Scott no. 160); and the *Pravda CRS Vitězi!* overprint (oops, on an invalidated 6f Budapest Fair stamp from 1937, Scott no. 504) from Brno (Brünn) below. (Note that *Pravda vitězi = Truth prevails* was the official motto of the Czechoslovak Republic.)

- '**California Dreamin' wishful thinking fantasy overprints /**with apologies to *The Mamas & The Papas*, one of my favorite folk-rock music groups from the 1960s/

While some of these overprints have not been named after a specific town, others do bear a name. Still, these fantasies deserve category by themselves because they 'reek' of their creators having been on a really 'bad trip' after eating 'magic mushrooms,' to use other 1960s-era expressions.

Below I'm showing examples of *ČSR* = CeskoSlovenska Republica with stars (5P Holy Crown, Scott no. 616B); *ČSR USA osvobodila Plzeň 6.5.1945* (2f Postage due, Scott no. J151); Bohemian lion (70f Famous women, Scott no. 629); and German Reich eagle (swastika defaced by the seller from Germany since it is illegal to show the symbol) (2P Holy Crown, Scott no. 611A); *Romana 1945* emulating the Máramarossziget local issue (5P Holy Crown, Scott no. 616B); *1945 1 Posta Oradea* text (2f Military Leaders, Scott no. 602) emulating the Nagyvárad / Oradea local issue; *Čeklis Savrátil K Vlasti 1939* text (32f Protestant Day, Scott no. B106) overprints. The text of the Čeklis overprint was used on a 15 March 1939 commemorative cancellation by the Slovak Post for the occasion of the border adjustment with Hungary. When the town of Čeklis/Cseklész was turned over to Slovakia, the Hungarian postal personnel evacuated the post office and removed the stocks of stamps in an orderly fashion. The text from the cancellation served as 'inspiration' for the fantasy overprints. Also, note that two of the stamps overprinted are again the unavailable 2 and 5P Holy Crown issue.



I had to research the town of Elek. Yes, it's located inside the Trianon borders of Hungary near Romania. So, the Rumanian army, during its campaign alongside the Soviet Red Army in the fall of 1944 hypothetically occupied the town and someone overprinted Hungarian stamps with the town's name in Hungarian and Rumanian *Elek Aletea* along with a new denomination (70f Famous Women, Scott no. 629). If you believe that, please see me for a bargain price for a bridge located in New York City.

The same myth applies to the other stamps shown in the same row: *Posta Transylvania 1944* overprints on a 5P Holy Crown stamp (Scott no. 616B) and a Red Cross stamp (Scott no. B171). The 20P Reconstruction stamp (Scott no. 709, issued 9 November 1945) with the overprint *1945 Sânmartin* (Csíkszentmárton) begs for an explanation as to why a Hungarian stamp would be available for use in Romanian-controlled Transylvania in 1945?!?!

The post-World War I era also offers fertile opportunities for the creativists. Shown below in the top row are the *Zona De Ocupatie 1919 Romania* overprint of Tanácsköztársaság stamp (Scott no. 217); *Governo Provvisorio* (Fiume?) overprint on Parliament (Scott no. 123); *Bani Regatul 1919 Romaniei* overprint on Tanácsköztársaság stamp (Scott no. 207), an outline of the Rumanian crown (Hunedora / Vajdahunyad) overprint on War Aid III (Scott no. B54). The examples in the second row are a different crown overprints on 2f Magyar Posta (Scott no. 174, issued in 1919), this time labeled as originating from Zagreb; *SHS Medjumurje* overprint on 6f Harvester (Scott no.); *Hrastovica 1918* overprint on Republic Postage due (Scott no. J46) and a different *Hrastovica 1918* overprint on Magyar Posta Parliament stamp (Scott no. 188, issued in 1919). (Note that Hrastovica's population in 2010 numbered only 459 souls. It had a Hungarian post office briefly between 1905 and 1908.) The three stamps in the third row are an illegibly blurred overprint labeled as 'very rare' by the seller on Parliament stamp (Scott no. 122); and a *Ružomberok* (Rózsahegy) overprint on Magyar Posta Parliament stamp (Scot no. 195, issued in 1919); and a very strange overprint consisting of two animal figures supporting a multi-spokes wheel supplanted with a crown on a 15f Postage due (Scott no. J34) labeled as an issue from Nagyszeben.

Multiple formats of the letters 'SHS' overprinted on the post-World War I era stamps are extremely popular. Originals of these overprints were created by carving the letters out of a piece cork or other suitable material and than stamping the impression individually on stamps. The sellers did not identify their offerings, shown on the top of the next page, as to the supposed towns of origin. The 2f Harvesters (Scott no. 108), the 50f Zita/Köztársaság (Scott no. 175), and the 1f Postage due (Scott no. J28) are probably chronologically correct. The 2f Sürgős/Magyar Posta (Scott no. E3) and the 15f Károly Coronation stamp (Scott no. 105, withdrawn 31 December 1917) are chronologically incongruous. One might ask how come Jugoslavia Scott nos. 2L3-4, SHS overprints on the 1916 Coronation pair, are recognized as legitimate overprints if the two stamps had been invalidated almost

two years earlier? Private speculative initiative during the overprinting was the reason that these two stamps entered the philatelic mainstream.

- **'What if' these overprints actually existed in real time?**

The late **David Miles** compiled the **Reference Book of Overprints on Hungarian Stamps** almost twenty years ago. The last 30-or-so pages of his book are devoted to post-World War II local overprints of the towns of Transylvania: Máramarossziget / Sighet; Székelyudvarhely / Odorheiu; Zilah / Zalău; Nagyvárad / Oradea; the Hungarian town of Abony; Slovenian Muraszombat / Murska Sobota and Jugoslav Zenta / Senta; as well as about a dozen different variations of ČSP / ČSR overprints by Czech authorities returning to the formerly Hungarian-administered towns in Upper Hungary and Carpatho Ukraine. David did not pass editorial judgment as to which of the listed overprints were legitimately prepared and which were blatantly bogus, philatelic creations. So, given the seemingly endless variety of overprint formats, it is possible that some of the overprints illustrated below may have actually existed. I am sincerely skeptical that the eBay sellers' offerings are genuine (so the illustrated stamps mere imitations); still, going along with David's premise of listing ALL overprints, they could be classed into this category of 'what if' we gave them the benefit of the doubt and considered them real.

The first *C.S.P.* overprint (12f Military Leaders, Scott no. 609) above resembles one of the types used in Rímaszombat / Rimavska Sobota. The second *Č S P* (6f Holy Crown, Scott no. 541) is claimed to have originated in Beregszász / Beregovo (Carpatho-Ukraine). The *CS / P 1944* (5f Military Leaders, Scott no. 605) typesetting is not identified as to the town of origin. The *CS. P. HODEJOV 1945* (2f Military Leaders, Scott no. 602) is claimed to have originated in Várgede. *Lučenec oslob. 1944* (2f Military Leaders, Scott no. 602) is supposed to be from Losonc. The overprints in the bottom row and the one on the left all have a similar typesetting: (*town name*) *oslob. Červ. Armâdou 1944*.

(The stamps shown are the 70f Famous Women, Scott no. 629, 30f Famous Women, Scott no.627, 70f Famous Women, Scott no. 629, 4f Military Leaders, Scott no. 604, 4f Kossuth, Scott no. 621, 5f Military Leaders, Scott no. 605) The towns represented here are *Meder* (Nagymegyer, currently called Čalovo), *Parkán* (Párkány, now renamed Štúrovo), *Šamorin* (Somorja), *Unghvar* (Ungvár, now named Uzghorod in the Ukraine), and *Streda nad Bodrogom* (Bodrogszerdahely), *Fedýmes nad Žitavou* (Zsitvafödémes, currently called Úľany nad Žitavou). The *Vel'ký Kýr* (Nyitranagykér, now called Milanovce) overprinted stamp illustrated in the top row on page 6 also belongs in this group. Reportedly, stamps with other town names exist, and these issues are modern forgeries initially prepared in 1968 and copied by today's forgers.

For the sake or argument, I'm including three more examples on the left. The Slovak crest overprint from Kassa / Košice (3f Postage due, Scott no. J152); the Ukrainian trident overprint from Munkács / Munkacevo (80f Famous Women, Scott no. 630), and the *Szatmár - Satu_Mare* revalued overprint from Szatmárnémeti / Satu Mare in Romania (10f Military Leaders, Scott no. 608). At least these three creations have historically correct symbology.

- **Copies (forgeries) of post-World War I era occupation issues**

Above, left to right: (1) *VI* provisional postage due stamp created by the Pécsi Bélyeggyüjtők Egyesülete (Stamp Collectors' Club of Pécs) during the Serbian occupation. The lines of the overprint are too bold and too thick to be original. (2) *SHS* imitation of the Belatinc issue. (3) *SHS* imitation of the Perlak issue, inverted for good measure. (4) & (5) *SHS* imitations of the Muraszerdahely issue.

Above, left to right: (1) An extremely poor imitation of the *Occupation française* overprint on a stamp cancelled at the Budapest 90 post office. (2) Inverted copy of the overprint used for the Fifth Series Lajtabánság issue. (3) Imitation of the Lendvavásárhely overprint.

Left: An interesting forged copy of an inverted Temesvár overprint, Scott no. 9N2.

Below, left to right: (1) Imitation of the Srobar *Česko Slovenská Pošta* overprint. (2) Imitation of the Ada overprint with heavy lines and lacking clear detail. (3) Imitation of the Pancsova overprint. (4) Imitation of the Zombor overprint, again with heavy lines. (5) Imitation of the Borosjenő overprint with slightly taller and thicker than the genuine lettering.

Below, left to right: (1) Another version of the Lendvavásárhely overprint with much smaller than genuine lettering. (2) A copy of the Zagreb unofficial overprint. (3) Imitation of the Pártosfalva overprint with a bold, straight line letter 'H.' (4) Imitation of the Nagyszeben overprint, rare sideways printing on the 40f War Aid III stamp.

- **Copies (forgeries) of post-World War II era occupation issues**

Above, left to right: (1) Copy of the privately created Melitopol overprint. (2) Imitation of the Máramarossziget overprint. (3) and (4) Copies of the Abony local overprints. (5) Inverted imitation of the *Č.S.P.* overprint from Rozsnyó.

Above, left to right: (1) Imitation of the *Poşta Sălajului* overprint from Zilah. (2) Imitation of the Nagyvárad overprint. (3) Imitation of the *Erdély Transilvania România* overprint from Székelyudvarhely. (4) Imitation of the Jugoslav overprint from Zenta. (5) Imitation of *Č.S.P. 1944* overprint from Huszt.

- **Last but not least, a 'creative' forgery of the 1956 Sopron *Hazádnak rendületlenül…* revolutionary overprint made through private initiative**

During the overprinting of the stamps made by the students of the Sopron College of Forestry in 1956 to commemorate their independence from the communist youth organization, an enterprising individual helped himself to the printing plates and overprinted one sheet each of the 1 and 10 million pengő values of the 1946 'millions' stamps (Scott nos.). The limited edition of only one sheet each (100 stamps) makes this overprint a primary target of forgers in Hungary. The example illustrated here is especially dangerous because it bears the authenticating markings of *MEFESZ Sopron* (the independent student organization) and *BÉVI* (the stamp authentication committee of the Hungarian Stamp Collectors' National Organization).

Unfortunately for the forgers, the MEFESZ marking was applied to only 500 sets of the genuine, postally valid stamps with the new overprint; and the surreptitiously overprinted, postally invalid 'millions' stamps never received this marking. I have seen the BÉVI endorsement on the backs of other, obviously forged items, such as the overprint applied to the wrong stamp. In this case, both the overprint on the face of the stamp and the 'authentication' markings on the reverse side are forged.

I started writing this piece in June with the material that was listed by the aforementioned sellers at the time, so as other new 'material' becomes available; I will add it to the listings below. The legacy that I would like to leave behind with strong emphasis is that, while new discoveries can be made, the odds of such a thing happening from eBay listings are at best small to none. If the occupations overprints from 70 to 90 years ago have not been 'discovered,' documented, written up, and published by knowledgeable philatelists as yet, the chances of such an event happening diminishes with time. Unfortunately, future stamp collectors will have these seemingly limitless 'zombie creations' to deal with from now on.

The fabrications shown here are by no means all inclusive. I've included only the items that I encountered in the June-July 2012 timeframe. As more become available (I sorry that I missed out on the pseudo-Romanian occupation overprints for Budapest that I saw being offered over a year ago), I will include them in future newsletters. Please bear in mind that the overprints on the single stamps I showed are being 'offered' on every other value of their respective series.

(1) A different variety overprint from *Cs. P. Hodejov 1945* / Várgede. (2) *Č.S.R. 9. 5. 1945 Ústí n.(ad) L.(abem)* / Aussig mythological overprint on the chronologically incongruous 5P Holy Crown stamp. (3) & (4) Two examples of 'how to ruin a perfectly good stamp': the 1933 Jamboree stamp (Scott no. 481) with a fake *Melitopol* overprint and the 1936 Recapture of Buda stamp (Scott no. 502) with fantasy Nazi eagle & swastika overprint. All four examples were offered by *hold21112*.

P.S. We have many computer-savvy users on our membership rolls who can provide tutorials on how the fabricate any or all of these overprints, and, maybe, a few more 'newly created' ones.

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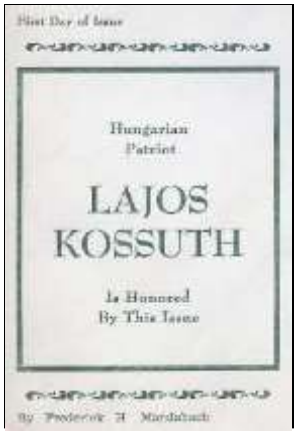
THE EDITOR'S NOTES

by **Csaba L. Kohalmi**

Payer Expedition stamp from 1994.

An obviously pertinent stamp illustration was left out from my article *The Austro-Hungarian Artic Expedition and The Discovery Of Franz Josef Land (1872-1874)* published in the April-June 2012 issue. It is the 19Ft value 1994 Europa stamp (Scott no. 3430) that honored the 120th anniversary of the expedition. The design shows the icebound *Tegetthoff*, portrait of Payer and scenes from the expedition.

A recent purchase on eBay allows me to add a previously undocumented cachet to the *Lajos Kossuth - Champion Of Liberty Checklist Of First Day Cover Cachets For The 1958 US Stamp Issue* published in the October-December 2011 issue. The cachet was printed in two colors, different each for the 4 and the 8 cent stamps, by Frederick H. Mandabach of Washington, Indiana.



Frederich H. Mandabach cachet for the 1958 US Kossuth stamp.

Several unusual covers for the 1931 *Justice for Hungary* flight were offered for sale from Hungary. The starting bids were quite steep; and, as a result the covers did not sell. The covers are illustrated on the next page. The first one was franked with a $1 airmail stamp from Newfoundland stamp (Scott no. C8). The second was franked with various US airmail stamps (Scott nos. C11-12) and was autographed by copilot Alexander Magyar. The third one was franked with US Scott no. 621 and was similarly autographed. All three cover utilized commercial plain or airmail envelopes and not the special postcard issued for the flight and sold for $1 to raise funds.

Clockwise from the top left: *Justice for Hungary flight cover with $1 Newfoundland franking; second cover correctly franked according to the 15¢ international airmail rate; third Justice for Hungary flight cover; 1959 Greek stamps honoring Hungarian Prime Minister Imre Nagy postally used on a registered cover.*

Vic Berecz, in his book **The Pioneer Period of Hungarian Airmail**, mentioned that the correct airmail rate was 15¢ and covers franked with this rate a very rare. A cover very similar to the first item is illustrated in the book on page 5-22. The second item is the actual cover Vic showed on page 5-43 (and must have been auctioned of from his collection).

One of the covers shown above was franked with the Greek Imre Nagy stamps issued in 1959. As we know, postally used covers with these stamps are scarce.

The ornate souvenir sheet from Chad, shown on the right, was issued this year. It's one of a series of sheets showing the Axis leaders during World War II. The imagery incorporated into the design is quite startling. One stamp features the portrait of Miklós Horthy, the Regent of Hungary from 1920 to 1944. Two Hungarian soldiers, standing in front of an armored vehicle are shown in the background. The second stamp shows a Hungarian flag on the left with the national coat-of-arms (then and current). The middle of the design shows the Order of Vitéz (Chivalry) that the regent was know for bestowing liberally on his supporters. The background of the sheet shows the dome of the Royal Palace (left), and the Hungarian Parliament Building (right), as well as a wartime operations map from Cluj in the east to Esztergom in the west. Horthy's Order of Merit (top, center) completes the design. While this issue can be labeled easily as 'philatelic kitsch' or 'wallpaper,' I could not resist acquiring a copy.

I would like to illustrate two other *Hungarica* items. Vatican City issued a stamp in 1996 commemorating the 350th anniversary of the establishment of the Eastern Rite Bishopric of Ungvár (Užhorod in today's Ukraine). The other item is a $10 commemorative coin from Liberia celebrating the end of the Warsaw Pact. I showed similar coins with Hungarian themes in the July-September 2011 newsletter.

The stamp on the right is an 'also-ran' candidate for my article about *zombie* stamps. I did not include it because the seller, *dejan*, from Serbia is usually reliable in his description of the items that he offers. This one, however, is an exception. Listed as a scarce *SHS* overprint from Mursko Sredice / Muraszerdahely, the stamp is prominently cancelled 'Budapest.' Several years ago (!) I emailed the seller about this blatant discrepancy, and he replied with a 'thank you' but still continues to try to sell the item (fortunately, unsuccessfully).

Faking an overprint is NOT the only way to 'create' an unusual stamp or scarce variety. Lately, I've noticed two eBay listings for the 1,70Ft Buildings series stamp (Scott no. 1056B) issued in 1951 with the printing flaw that made the '0' look like an '8' from sheet position 90. How can this be?!?! I surmise that it's not hard to scratch the printing ink from the center bar of the '0' that makes is look like a '8.' If this ink is removed, *voila!*, the perpetrator 'created' a 1,78Ft error! This alteration should be visible under high magnification as disturbed paper fibers, but on an eBay illustration, such detail is lacking. Seller *butterfly-stamp* listed such an item in 'used' condition. I questioned him via email as to why the missing portion was not centered vertically in the middle of the bar. Unfortunately, I did not receive a reply. Later, seller *east-europe-philatelics* located in the Netherlands, offered a similar 'used' copy. Again, the missing portion of the bar was not centered vertically. Unfortunately, I did not save the image of the first listing, but I'm illustrating the second one below. (I'm going to guess, but could it be that the second seller bought the original copy for resale at a higher price? The first listing sold for less than US$20 while the new listing is at a starting bid of US$60+. Maybe. I'm assuming that this is the case with a lot of the fantasy *zombie* overprints that seem to sell like hotcakes for low prices only to resurface at a much higher, buy-it-now price.) Seller *east-europe-philatelics* seems to know his material because, at the same time, he offered for sale a genuine pair similar to my illustration below on the right at a much higher ($160+) starting bid.

Scott no. 1056B, 1,78Ft printing flaw. ***Left:*** *Fabricated 'error' with the missing portion of the '0' scratched out in a position BELOW the center of the bar offered for sale by east-europe-philatelics.* ***Right:*** *A pair of the same stamps with the copy on the right showing the genuine error, the missing portion CENTERED VERTICALLY on the bar. The centering can be verified from the illustrations in the* ***Magyar bélyegek monográfiája*** *(page 422) and the* ***Magyar bélyegek kézikönyve*** *(page 339).*

Alan Soble's series of essays about obliterations and alterations performed on the Crown of St. Stephen inside Hungarian cancelling devices brought to mind the last round of such activity that started in 1947. The Kingdom of Hungary became the Republic of Hungary on 2 February 1946. Sometime in 1947, all individual post offices were directed by the Ministry of Posts to remove the crown and/or the abbreviation *KIR* from their cancelling devices. I am assuming that each post office performed the obliteration locally given the fact that cancellers were in short supply and sending them to a central site would have aggravated the shortage since a large number of them were lost or destroyed during the Second World War. My less than scientific research indicates that by late 1948, most places complied with the directive. During the same time period, new devices *sans* the crown were being distributed. Still, I have seen that altered cancellers continued to be used as late as the mid-1960s. Also, I've always been on the lookout for cancellations that showed parts of the crown due to imperfect obliteration. I'm illustrating two examples (*see arrows*). The first is from Mezőberény cancelled 8 June 1949; the second, from Hódmezővásárhely used on 23 August 1950.

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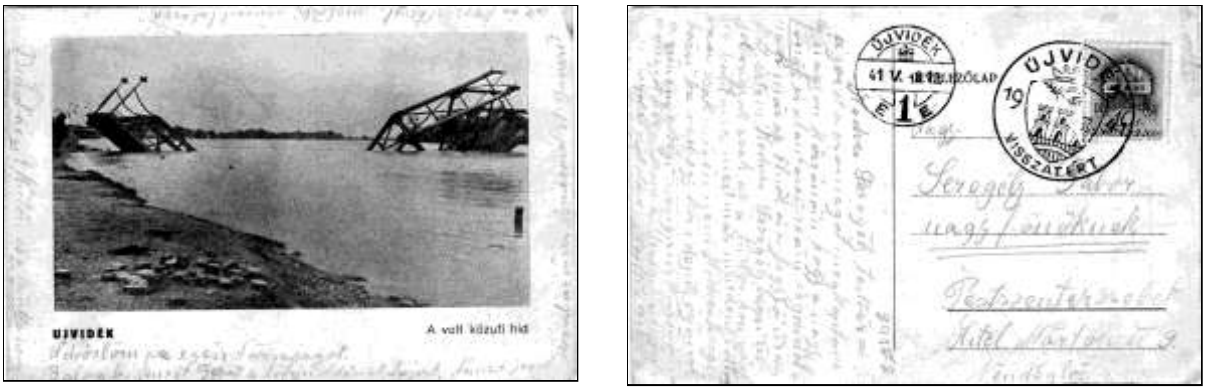
A POSTCARD, A BLOWN-UP BRIDGE, A DESTROYED INN, AND THE VAGARIES OF WAR

by **Frank Schubert**

At the beginning of August 1999, I purchased what I considered to be a remarkable picture postcard in a Society for Hungarian Philately auction. It was part of a lot that also included a military postcard and five "visszatért" ("Returned") commemorative hand cancels celebrating the April 1941 reoccupation of southern territory that had been taken from Hungary and given to Yugoslavia as part of the post-World War I Treaty of Trianon. The small lot was expensive. I paid $105, but had bid much more - $250 - because I really wanted that card. Just five months earlier, a NATO bombing campaign in Serbia had destroyed the bridges across the Danube between Novi Sad and Petrovaradin. The card showed the remains of a bridge destroyed as part of military operations at the same site in April 1941, and I wanted to learn more about both episodes. It turned out that the card was even more interesting than I anticipated.



Picture postcard showing the destroyed bridge cancelled Újvidék 1, May 1941.

The postcard came from a frontier city on the Danube that the Hungarians knew as Újvidék. In Serbo-Croatian it was Novi Sad, in German Neusatz, and in Latin Neoplanta but all four names meant roughly the same thing, "new place." It was the largest city in Voivoidina (Vajdaság in Hungarian), the northern, largely Hungarian section of Serbia,[1] and it faced south across the river to the Pétervárad (Petrovaradin in Serbo-Croatian) fortress. This imposing fortification atop a dominant bluff was sometimes called "the Hungarian Gibraltar" or "the Gibraltar of the Danube."[2] It looked back at the town across a narrow stretch of the river that had been bridged at least as far back as the beginning of the current city at the end of the 17th century.[3]

The card I acquired in 1999 showed parts of a span of the Prince Tomislav highway bridge which had been built by the Yugoslavs in the 1920s. The bridge had been blown up and dropped into the river by the Yugoslav army as it withdrew before the German and Hungarian invasion on the night of 11 April 1941. The card was addressed and mailed to Pestszenterzsébet, a working class community that was incorporated into Budapest in 1949, and postmarked on 8 May 1941, less than a month after the reoccupation of Újvidék by Hungarian forces and the destruction of the bridge.

So just five weeks into the 1941 occupation, Hungarian merchants already had available for sale mementos of the military campaign, including commemorative cancellations and pictures of the destruction, and people were sending them back to their acquaintances in pre-expansion Hungary. The thirty-one examples of cards in my own collection that show bridge damage suggest that such cards were immediately popular. Fourteen of the twenty-four used ones that I own went to Hungarian addresses within four months of the start of the occupation, between 8 May and 12 September. Moreover, eleven of my cards, showing three different views, bear the logo of Magyar Film Iroda, a government production company that dated back to 1921 and produced both feature films and newsreels. Perhaps the availability of commemorative "Visszatért" cachets along with Hungarian cancellations, which had not been seen in the city for a generation, made the cards popular souvenirs for Magyars on the scene. Perhaps they just illustrate the widespread Hungarian satisfaction and joy generated by the occupation, which was the fourth in a series of expansions into formerly Hungarian

territory undertaken with the patronage of Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich. Or maybe they reflect Hungarian pleasure at a definitive disengagement, a separation from the southern neighbor clearly marked by the destruction of the bridges. Relations with the Yugoslavs had been marked by mutual outrages since the end of World War I, and the destroyed bridges might have represented hope of a separation that would put an end the stormy era of tensions, hostility, and recriminations.

Similar views of the destroyed bridge on a postcard from 1941 (left) and on a stamp from 1999 (right).

For me, a historian working in the Pentagon in 1999, there was more to this postcard than the intriguing questions raised by the popularity of images of destroyed bridges. NATO air forces, in multiple forays against a variety of targets that started on 1-3 April 1999 and went on intermittently until 26 April, blew up all three bridges at Novi Sad.[4] Historian Tony Judt credited the bombing campaign with preventing the destruction or expulsion of the entire Albanian population of Kosovo, when Belgrade agreed to withdraw its troops and police from Kosovo on 9 June 1999. Judt also noted that the bombing resulted in "inevitable mishaps that played into Yugoslav propaganda and the Serb cult of victimhood…."[5] He did not explain how the bombing of the Danube bridges at Novi Sad advanced NATO aims in Kosovo. I personally found it difficult to connect the goal of the NATO campaign with the severe damage that the bombing inflicted on the commerce of all Danubian states, from Germany to Bulgaria. Estimates of the damage varied but the official figure given by the multinational Danube Commission in late 2001 was one million Euros per day.[6] Local water, natural gas, and telecommunications conduits that used the bridges also suffered major disruptions.[7]

This was the second time in the 20th century that a military campaign had resulted in the destruction of the bridges. It was also the second time government offices publicized the destruction. In 1941 Magyar Film Iroda had disseminated images of the damage on picture postcards. Pictures of the April 1999 devastation, which started to appear in the American press within days of the air attacks, soon made their way onto Yugoslav postage stamps. By that time, the country had almost totally disintegrated and contained only Serbia and Montenegro. The post office that represented this remnant issued six stamps in October 1999 showed damaged bridges (Yugoslavia Scott #s 2454-2459), including two (2454 and 2459) of bridges at Novi Sad.

The bombing may have been intended to injure Serbian highway and railroad commerce that used the bridges. But the destruction of the bridges also blocked the river with debris. The combination of the 1999 repetition of the 1941 destruction with my uncertainty about the wisdom of the second bombing led to the beginning of a collection of picture postcards illustrating the river crossing and tracing the succession of pontoon bridges, ferries, permanent bridges, and cycles of destruction.

Finally, there turned out to be something about this card that resonated with me personally. It was addressed to "Nagy. Seregély Gábor nagyfőnök"-- perhaps tongue in cheek since *nagyfőnök* can mean "big cheese" or "big shot"-- and posted to him at a *vendéglő* (restaurant or inn) at Hitel Márton utca 9 in Pestszenterzsébet. The Hitel Márton utca (street) of that time ran one block diagonally from NW to SE, between Lord Rothermere and Batthány streets, according to the 1936 map of Pestszenterzsébet. It was barely one-fourth of a kilometer away from the east bank of the industrial island of Csepel. My mother, who had been in the United States about fifteen months when this piece of mail was sent, grew up in Pestszenterzsébet on nearby Angyal utca, practically around the corner.

She spent her childhood years with her war-widow mother and five siblings in a two-room flat that had neither plumbing nor electricity. This was not a neighborhood populated by big cheeses.

Otherwise, the card itself was nothing special. It was franked with a 1939 Hungarian ten-fillér stamp overprinted in April 1941 to mark the reacquisition of the *Délvidék* or southern Hungary (Scott # 559). The message, written in pencil, was conventional, thanking "Kedves Seregély testvér" ("dear brother Seregély") for a package that had included cigarettes, reporting that the writer was in good health except for his homesickness ["a büdös honvágy"], and greeting all the guys back home. It appears to be signed by "Kontsa György."

The war that must have seemed so remote on Hitel Márton street in the spring of 1941 came home to Pesterzsébet, as the area came to be called, three years later. Three major air attacks by Allied bombers against the factory complexes at nearby Csepel Island hit the area on 3, 13, and 16 April 1944, killing more than one hundred people and injuring hundreds more. The raids inflicted severe damage on about twenty percent of the residential housing stock, while completely destroying the city hall, district court, and textile mill, among other buildings. The majority of residents had no place to go during the raids, and seventy percent of the houses did not even have cellars.[8]

In October 2000, I showed the postcard to my cousin, who was on her first visit to the United States. She was my mother's sister's daughter and like my mother grew up in Pestszenterzsébet. So I was not surprised when she saw the card and responded that she had lived there. But she corrected my assumption that she lived in the neighborhood to say she had lived *there*, precisely at Hitel Márton 9.

Born in the mid-1930s, she remembered very clearly the morning of 3 April 1944, when the sirens began to wail. They had sounded on earlier days as well, but always they had been activated for practice or because Allied bombers flew over the city enroute to other targets. So the residents of Pesterzsébet, including my cousin, were caught by surprise when the bombs began to fall.

She no longer lived at Hitel Márton 9. They had moved some months earlier to a nearby apartment house, but their designated shelter was at the Hitel Márton 9, in the wine cellar below the restaurant. With the planes actually dropping bombs, there was no time to reach the shelter. So my cousin said they endured the first raid in their building and survived. The people huddled in the restaurant were not as lucky. It took a direct hit, and sixty of those inside perished.

So the postcard provided the catalyst for learning a remarkable family story. My cousin had never mentioned this 1944 experience in the decade since our first meeting in Budapest in 1991. Without the postcard to provoke a conversation, I would have had to have been smart enough to ask her directly about her recollections of April 1944, something I had never done. More broadly, the card, along with other similar ones, also provides a window into the occupation of 1941 and the experience of Pesterzsébet during the Allied bombing campaign of 1944. The enthusiasm for cards showing the destroyed bridges in the months just after reestablishment of Hungarian control in the Délvidék sheds some light on the Hungarian reaction while raising questions about the exact reasons for the cards' popularity. Viewed from the perspective of 1999 they also remind us of the recurring destructiveness of human affairs. That's a lot to ponder when looking at a small and inconsequential postcard.

Notes:

According to Ágnes Ózer, "A multietnikus közösségek és a globalitás (Példák Újvidék történetéből)," Globalitás és Lokálitás: Etnoregionális nézőpontok Közep-Európában (Pécs, 2005), p. 163, Novi Sad itself at the end of the 19th century was roughly one-third, Hungarian one-third Serbian, and one-third German. In all of Voivoidina after World War I, Hungarians outnumbered other groups but were never an absolute majority in the multi-ethnic borderland region. In the 1980s the Voivoidina parliament had five official languages, Serbo-Croatian, Hungarian, Slovak, Romanian, and Ruthenian. Claudio Magris, Danube, trans. Patrick Creagh (New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 1989), p. 324. Also see Eniko A. Sajti, Hungarians in the Voivoidina 1918-1947 (Nhighland Lakes, New Jersey: Atlantic Research and Publications, 2003).

2 Tamás Csikany, „Pétervárad, a Duna Gibraltárja," Életünk, 1998, pp. 618-24; Ludwig Heinrich Dyck, "We Will Attack," Military Heritage, August 2005, pp. 47, 53, 78; Agnes Ozer, Petrovaradin fortress: a guide through time and space, trans Jelena Milošević (Petrovaradin: Futura, 2002), p. 15.

[3] The Romans had ferried troops across the river at least as early as the late 3rd century CE. The Turks also established ferries as well as pontoon bridges in the 16th century. "Bridges (Mostovi)," Department of Physics, Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, http://www.fizika-ns.org.yu/icps/environment/bridges.html, accessed and printed 25 February 2007. Also see Bogoljub Savin, The Bridges Across the Danube in Novi Sad, trans. Jovan Savin (Novi Sad: The City Museum, 2007), p. 6.; Ágnes Ózer, "Hungarians in the Serbian Athens: Novi Sad--Újvidék--Neusatz," Hungarian Quarterly, 47 (Spring 2006), p. 125.
[4] In the United States, the remnant that still claimed the name of Yugoslavia was often called FRY, the Former Republic of Yugoslavia.
[5] Tony Judt, Postwar: A History of Europe Since 1945 (New York: Penguin Books, 2005), p. 682.
[6] Danube Commission, "The Danube Clearance Project in Novi Sad Overview," http://www.dunacom.org/clearance/overview.html, accessed and printed 16 December 2002. The Romanian foreign ministry claimed that the blockages cost the country $800 million in less than a year. Peter Finn, "Blocked Danube Brings a Tide of Ruin to Romania," Washington Post, 6 February 2000, p. 21, DL Galati, Romania.
[7] Jovan Djerich, "Rebuilding Novi Sad Bridges," Southeast European Times, 1 October 2002, DL Novi Sad, 1 October 2002.
[8] Emil Bogyirka, Pesterzsébet Története (Pesterzsébet Önkormányzata, c. 2001), p. 249; Péter Sipos, chief ed., Magyarország a Második Világháborúban (BudapestÉ Petit Real, 1997), p, 564.

/The Editor's contribution: Shortly before the disintegration of Jugoslavia in 1941, the kingdom reconfigured its territory into eight new administrative regions. The Jugoslav stamp (Scott no. B111 issued in 1940) raised funds for postal employees in Zagreb. The stamp showed the outlines of the various regions. Four regions were named after rivers: Dravska, Drinska, Dunavska, Vardarska. The other four were called Hrvatska, Zetska, Moravska, and Vrbaska. The new map put Novi Sad / Újvidék into the Dunavska Banovina / Banate of the Danube. I'm illustrating four municipal revenue stamps used in Novi Sad picturing the bridge (with the fortress of Petrovaradin / Pétervárad in the background) that is the subject of the preceding story.

Above: *Jugoslavia Scott no. B111 showing the Kingdom's new administrative regions.*
Left: *Dunasvka Banovina municipal revenue stamps depicting the bridge across the Danube River between Novi Sad and Petrovaradin.*

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MORE ON THE *ZOMBIE STAMPS* TOPIC

by **Csaba L. Kohalmi**

The eBay sellers continued to provide ample supplemental material for me as the closing deadline of this newsletter approached. While searching the listings from *gregus 123*, I discovered a *Bečov* overprint on a *Grossdeutsches Reich* Hitler portrait stamp that was identical to the one used on Hungarian stamps. What's wrong with this picture?!?! It's time for us collectors to understand the obvious scam that is being perpetrated by eBay seller on the philatelic community!

Ebay seller *hold21112* provided this chronologically incongruous fantasy overprint on the 2K Harvesters stamp (Hungary Scott no. 343, issued in 1922 /!/) with the inscription *SATU-MARE Română* (formerly Szatmárnémenti). Why or why a Hungarian stamp be overprinted as a local (occupation?) issue from Romania two years after the signing of the Treaty of Trianon?!?!

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CONCORDANCE OF CATALOG NUMBERS FOR HUNGARY, 1994 - 2000

by **Miklos Tecsy**

MBA #	MICHEL #	SCOTT #	MBA #	MICHEL #	SCOTT #	MBA #	MICHEL #	SCOTT #
1994								
4227	4274	3418	4244	4291	3436	4261	4308	3457
4228	4275	3419	4245	4292	3433	4262	4309/10	3458
4229	4276	3420	4246	4293	3432	4263	4311	3462
4230	4277	3424	4247	4294	3443	4264	4312	3463
4231	4278	3422	4248	4295	3444	4265	4313	3467
4232	4279	3423	4249	4296	3445	4266	4314	3470
4233	4280	3421	4250	4297	3446	4267	4315	3471
4234	4281	3425	4251	4298	3448	4268	4316	3473
4235	4282	3426	4252	4299	3447	4269	4317	3474
4236	4283	3427	4253	4300	3449	4270	4318	3479
4237	4284	3428	4254	4301	3450	4271	4319	3480
4238	4285	3429	4255	4302	3451	4272	4320	3481
4239	4286	B355	4256	4303	3452	4273	4321	3482
4240	4287	3430	4257	4304	3453	4274	4322	3483
4241	4288	3431	4258	4305	3454	4275	4323	3485
4242	4289	3434	4259	4306	3455	4276	4324	3484
4243	4290	3435	4260	4307	3456	4277	4325	3459
1995								
4278	4330	3486	4293	4340	3491	4307	4355	3503
4279	4327	3437	4294	4342	3496	4308	4356	3504
4280	4328	3438	4295	4343	3492	4309	4357	3505
4281	4329	3439	4296	4344	3493	4310	4358	3506
4282	4326	3488	4297	4345	3494	4311	4359	3507
4283	4331	3489	4298	4346	3495	4312	4360	3508
4284	4332	3487	4299	4349	3497	4313	4362	3509
4285	4333	3460	4300	4350	3498	4314	4363	3510
4286	4334	3461	4301	4351	3499	4315	4361	3511
4287	4335	3461A	4302	4347	B357	4316	4364	3515
4288	4336	3464	4303	4348	B358	4316*	4364*	3515*
4289	4337	3468	4304	4352	3500	4317	4365	3514
4290	4338	3472	4305	4353	3502	4318	4366	3512
4291	4341	B356	4306	4354	3501	4319	4367	3513
4292	4339	3490						

MBA #	MICHEL #	SCOTT #	MBA #	MICHEL #	SCOTT #	MBA #	MICHEL #	SCOTT #
1996								
4320	4368	3440	4339	4386	3529	4357	4403	3542
4321	4369	3441	4340	4387	3530	4358	4399	3538
4322	4370	3442	4341	4388	3531	4359	4400	3539
4323	4371	3543	4342	4396	3532	4360	4401	3540
4324	4372	3544	4343	4397	3533	4361	4402	3541
4325	4373	3517	4344	4398	3534	4362	4409	3477
4326	4376	3518	4345	4395	3535	4363	4410	3478
4327	4377	3519	4346	4389	3463A	4364	4411	3458
4328	4378	3520	4347	4390	3465	4365	4413	3549
4329	4375	3522	4348	4391	3466	4366	4414	3550
4330	4374	3521	4349	4392	3469	4367	4415	3551
4331	4368**	3442B	4350	4393	3475	4368	4416	3552
4332	4380	3524	4351	4394	3476	4369	4417	3553
4333	4381	3525	4352	4404	3536	4370	4412	3554
4334	4379	3523	4353	4405	3537	4371	4418	3555
4335	4382	3515	4354	4406	3543	4372	4419	3556
4336	4383	3516	4355	4407	3544	4373	4420	3557
4337	4384	3528	4356	4408	3545	4374	4421	3558
4338	4385	B359						
1997								
4375	4422	3559	4394	4441	3565a	4408	4454	3576
4376	4423	3560	4395	4442	3565b	4409	4457	3579a
4377	4424	3562a	4396	4443	3565c	4410	4458	3579b
4378	4425	3562b	4396a	1424/7/4	3562	4411	4459	3579c
4379	4426	3562c	4396b	4441/3	3565	4412	4460	3579d
4380	4427	3562d	4396c	4428/33	3563	4413	4461	3577
4381	4428	3562e	4396d	4434/39	3564	4414	4462	3578
4382	4429	3563a	4397	4445	3561	4415	4463	3583
4383	4430	3563b	4398	4449	3568	4416	4464	3580
4384	4431	3563c	4399	4446	3569	4417	4465	3581
4385	4432	3563d	4400	4447	3570	4418	4466	3582
4386	4433	3563e	4401	4448	3571	4419	4467	B360
4387	4434	3563f	4402	4455	3566	4420	4470	B363
4388	4435	3564a	4403	4456	3567	4421	4468	B361
4389	4436	3564b	4404	4450	3572	4422	4469	B362
4390	4437	3564c	4405	4451	3573	4423	4471	3584
4391	4438	3564d	4406	4452	3574	4424	4472	3585
4392	4439	3564e	4407	4453	3575	4425	4473	3586
4393	4440	3564f						

MBA #	MICHEL #	SCOTT #	MBA #	MICHEL #	SCOTT #	MBA #	MICHEL #	SCOTT #
1998								
4426	4474	3588	4442	4490	3602	4458	4508	3619
4427	4475	3587	4443	4491	3603	4459	4509	3620
4428	4476	3589	4444	4492	3604	4460	4510	3621
4429	4477	3590	4445	4493	3605	4461	4503	3616
4430	4478	3592	4446	4494	3606	4462	4504	3615
4431	4479	3591	4447	4495	3607	4463	4511	3623
4432	4480	3593	4448	4496	3608	4464	4512	3624
4433	4481	3594	4449	4497	3609	4465	4514	3625
4434	4482	3595	4450	4498	3610	4466	4515	3626
4435	4483	3596	4451	4499	3611	4467	4513	3627
4436	4484	B364	4452	4500	3612	4468	4516	3628
4437	4485	3599	4453	4501	3613	4469	4517	3629
4438	4486	3600	4454	4502	3615	4470	4519	3632
4439	4487	3601	4455	4505	3622	4471	4520	3631
4440	4488	3597	4456	4506	3617	4472	4518	3630
4441	4489	3598	4457	4507	3618			
1999								
4473	4521	3635	4490	4538	3649	4507	4555	3665
4474	4522	3639	4491	4539	3650	4508	4556	3668
4475	4523	3636	4492	4543	3652A	4509	4557	3666
4476	4524	3637	4493	4540	3651	4510	4558	3667
4477	4525	3638	4494	4541	3652	4511	4559	3669
4478	4526	3633	4495	4542	3653	4512	4560	3670
4479	4527	3634	4496	4544	3658	4513	4561 I	3671
4480	4529	3640	4497	4545	3659	4514	4562 I	3672
4481	4530	3641	4498	4546	3660	4515	4563 I	3673
4482	4531	3642	4499	4547	3661	4516	4564 I	3674
4483	4532	3643	4500	4548	3662	4517	4565 I	3675
4484	4533	B365	4501	4549	3654	4518	4566	3677
4485	4534	3644	4502	4550	3655	4519	4567	3678
4486	4535	3645	4503	4551	3656	4520	4568	3676
4487	4536	3546	4504	4552	3657	4521	4569	3679
4488	4528	3647	4505	4553	3663	4522	4570	3680
4489	4537	3648	4506	4554	3664			

HUNGARIAN PHILATELIC AND SUPPORTING REFERENCE LIBRARY

Two new entries to the list printed in the January-March 2012 issue of **The News:**

1. Balázs, Károly: **Magyar kiállítási levélzáró bélyegek 1896-1945 / Hungarian Exhibition Cinderellas / Austellung Werbemarken in Ungarn**. Budapest, 1996. Written in Hungarian, English, and German.

2. Blase, CH J: **Hungarian Poster Stamps and Similar Cinderellas**. United Kingdom, 2000. Written in Hungarian and English with accompanying illustrations on a compact disk.

MBA #	MICHEL #	SCOTT #	MBA #	MICHEL #	SCOTT #	MBA #	MICHEL #	SCOTT #
2000								
4523	4571	3682	4538	4593	3695	4560	4615	B368
4524	4572	3684	4539	4594	3696	4560I	4615*	B368a
4525	4573	3685	4540	4595	3697	4561	4616/20	3723
4525	4574	3686	4541	4598	3692	4562	4621/25	3724
4525	4575	3687	4542	4596	3699	4563	4626	3722
4525	4576	3688	4543	4597	3700	4564	4627	3710
4526	4577	B366	4544	4599	3703	4565	4628	3713
4527	4578	B367	4545	4600	3701	4566	4629	3714
4528	4581	3686a	4546	4601	3702	4567	4630	3715
4528	4582	3686b	4547	4602	3704	4568	4631	3720
4528	4583	3686c	4548	4603	3705	4569	4632	3721
4528	4584	3686d	4549	4610	3698	4570	4633	3725
4528	4585	3686e	4550	4611	3706	4571	4634	3728
4529	4579 I	3681	4551	4612	3707	4572	4635	3726
4530	4580 I	3683	4552	4613	3708	4573	4636	3727
4531	4586	3687	4553	4614	3709	4574	4637	3729
4532	4587	3688	4554	4604	3711	4575	4638	3730
4533	4588	3689	4555	4605	3712	4576	4639	3731
4534	4589	3690	4556	4606	3716	4577	4640	3732
4535	4590	3891	4557	4607	3717	4578	4641	3733
4536	4591	3693	4558	4608	3718			
4537	4592	3694	4559	4609	3719			

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2012 NEW ISSUES

Issue date: 20 April 2012

Pro Juventute: 100th Anniversary of the Hungarian Boy Scout Federation

Face value: HUF 420 + 100. Sheet size: 140 x 60mm, stamp size: 30 x 40mm.
Designers: Lajos Márton, Edit Szalma. The designs show scout emblems and activities.
Technical details: Printed in miniature sheets of 4 using offset by the State Printing Office in an edition of 50,000 sheets.

Hungary's Fauna

Face value: HUF 80, 140, 180, 345. Stamp size: 40 x 30mm.
Designer: Kálmán Székely. The designs show protected predatory birds in Hungary.
Technical details: Printed using offset by the State Printing Office in an edition of 300,000 sets.

Left: *Protected predatory birds.* ***Right:*** *Europa 2012 sheetlet.*

Issue date: 9 May 2012

CEPT Europa 2012

Face value: HUF 940. Sheet size: 120 x 70mm, stamp size: 40 x 25mm.
Designer: Ágnes Rozmann. The theme depicted on the stamps is *Visit Hungary*.
Technical details: Printed in small sheets of 4 stamps using offset by the Banknote Printers in an edition of 100,000 sheets.
According to an article published recently in ***Linn's Stamp News****, this Hungarian stamp issue was the Number 1 favorite in a public poll organized by Posteurop to determined the most popular Europa stamp for 2012. Previous Hungarian Europa stamp designs took top honors in 2008, 2009, and 2010 as well.*

Native Hungarian Fruit

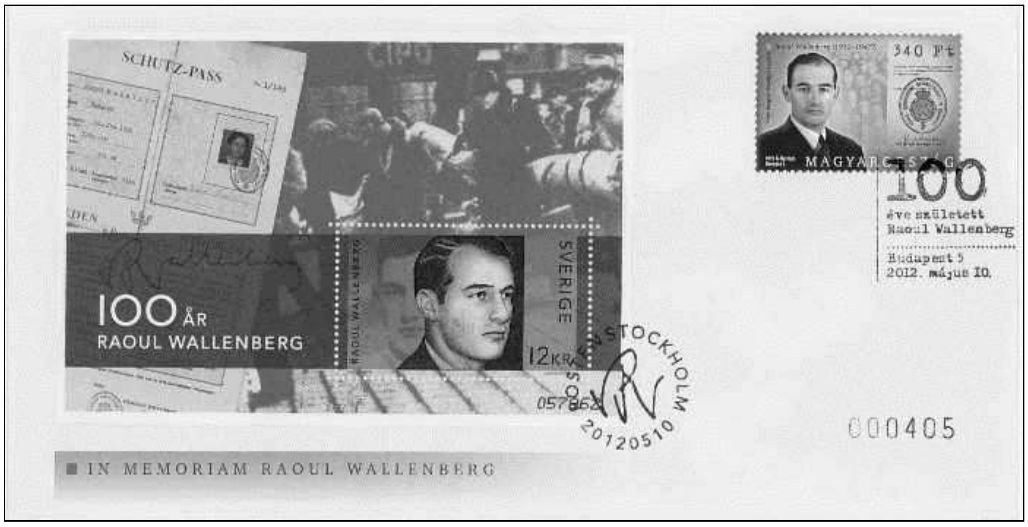
Face value: HUF 185, 230. Stamp size: 35 x 35mm.
Designer: Imre Benedek. The stamps depict sour cherries and apricots native to Hungary.
Technical details: Printed in offset in sheets of 50 stamps by the Banknote Printers in an edition of 150,000 stamps.

Issue date: 10 May 2012

100th Anniversary of the Birth of Raoul Wallenberg

Face value: HUF 340. Stamp size: 45 x 30mm.
Designer: Imre Benedek. The design shows a previously unpublished photo of Wallenberg and the Shutz-Pass document issued by the Swedish Embassy to protect Jews in wartime Budapest.
Technical details: Printed using offset in sheets of 50 stamps by the State Printing Office in an edition of 300,000 stamps.

The first day cover shown on the next page combines the Hungarian stamp with the souvenir sheet issued by Sweden. The design elements in the Swedish sheet show a Schutz-Pass and a photograph of displaced Jews in Budapest.



Issue date: 14 May 2012

Domestic Rate Personalized Greeting Stamps

Face value: Belföld (domestic rate). Stamp size: 18 x 25mm, personalizable label: 36 x 25mm.
Designer: Imre Benedek.
Technical details: Printed in sheets of 35 stamps + 35 labels by the Banknote Printers. Quantities are based on private orders. The selling price of a sheet is HUF 4,900. The illustration is shown on the back cover.

Issue date 17 May 2012

Solidarity Among Generations

Face value: HUF 200. Stamp size: 40 x 30mm.
Designer: Richárd Horváth. The design shows a young boy and an elderly man enjoying a movie together. The design was the winning entry in a contest for college students.
Technical details: Printed using offset in sheets of 50 by the Banknote Printers in quantities required by postal demand.

Issue date: 25 May 2012

Joint Issue of the Hungarian and the Slovenian Posts

Face value: HUF 520. Sheet size: 110 x 60mm, stamp size: 40 x 30mm.
Designer: Barnabás Baticz.
Photographers: József Hajdu and Tomo Jeseničnik. The stamps show earthenware pottery common on both sides of the Hungarian-Slovenia border. The Slovenian Post utilized the same designs.
Technical details: Printed using offset by the State Printing Office in an edition of 200,000 sheets.

Issue date: 8 June 2012

European Soccer Championships

Face value: HUF 270. Stamp size: 45 x 26.7mm.
Designer: Attila Elekes. The design shows a soccer ball with the national colors of the host countries of Poland and the Ukraine.
Technical details: Printed using offset in sheets of 50 by the State Printing Office in an edition of 200,000 stamps.

Issue date: 15 June 2012

Hungary's Fauna (souvenir sheet)

Face value: HUF 500. Sheet size: 90 x 70mm, stamp from sheet: 40 x 30mm.
Designer: Kálmán Székely. The stamp shows a common buzzard attacking its prey.
Technical details: Printed using offset by the State Printing Office in an edition of 80,000 sheets.

700th Anniversary of the Battle of Rozgony

Face value: HUF 370. Stamp size: 30 x 40mm.
Designer: Barnabás Baticz. The stamps shows a miniature illumination for the Illustrated Chronicles depicting the battle that consolidated King Károly Róbert's reign in 1312.
Technical details: Printed using offset in sheets of 50 by the State Printing Office in an edition of 300,000 stamps.

Issue date: 22 June 2012

30th Summer Olympics, London

Face value: HUF 315, 360. Stamp size: 40 x 40mm.
Designer: Ágnes Berta. The stamps depict swimming and kayaking.
Technical details: Printed using offset in sheets of 50 by the State Printing Office in a edition of 100,000 sets of stamps.

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HUNGARIAN TOWN NAMES IN SLOVAK CANCELS

by **Johan Sevenhuijsen [1]**

As one of the results of the falling (or tearing) apart of the Kingdom of Hungary after World War I, a considerable part of the country became the Slovak part of the new state of Czechoslovakia. The new state was confronted with many issues, of which the organizing of a new postal system did not get highest priority. Within a few months (at the end of December 1918), the government succeeded in emitting its first stamps, the Hradčany adhesives. But the distribution of new cancelling devices (and their postmarks) took longer. In the Slovak part of the country only a few were issued in 1919; most places got theirs in 1920. This was at least in part due to the fact that the new authorities had to determine the town names to be used for each place. Unlike the situation in the Czech part of the country, where bilingual (German and Czech) cancellers had been used before and during the war, the Hungarian government had resolutely insisted that Hungarian town names, not bilinguals (Hungarian and Slovak), be employed within the postal service.[2] Subsequently, at the end of the war many places had no accepted alternative Slovak name. A new stock of town names had to be drawn up and agreed upon before the post offices could be officially renamed. That process went on until 1920. Mirroring the situation before 1919, in which cancels were monolingually Hungarian, Slovak authorities in most cases adopted Slovak names alone for new monolingual (not bilingual) cancellers, disregarding the Hungarian town names that had been used for many years.

In some cases, the new town name was pronounced the same way the Hungarian name had been pronounced, but was written differently. For instance: Csata became Čata, Vázsecz became Važec. For other towns, the name from the Hungarian period was entirely preserved, including both the pronunciation and the spelling. About these "mimicry" cases, it could be argued that the "new" Slovak names and their cancels are fully in the Hungarian language (although the Hungarian names may have had Slovak origins to begin with). In still other cases, the authorities decided to retain the old Hungarian name of a town in addition to adopting a new Slovak name. These towns are the intriguing places in Slovakia that employed Slovak/Hungarian bilingual cancellers.

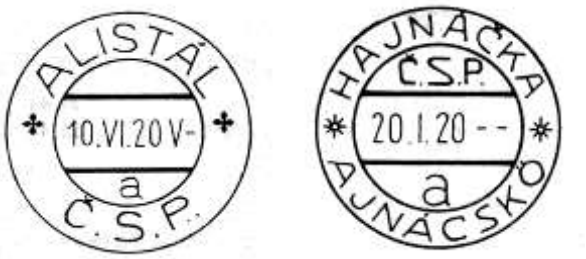
Without yet knowing about László Filep's studies of bilingual cancels, and stimulated by the work of Mr. Alan Soble on this topic (see endnote 1), I resolved to compose a new and improved catalogue of all the Slovakian places that possessed Hungarian town names and Slovak/Hungarian bilingual cancels (relying on the reference source upon which Filep had earlier relied).[3] While attending to this matter, I also gathered information on the period of time each of the bilingual cancellers was used, and began another project: to put together a list of cancels not included (wrongly) in the **Monografie**. I also determined (more accurately than Soble had, in his "Part 6") the significant fact that roughly 4-5% of the 985 towns in Slovakia that had post offices during the 1920-39 period produced monolingual Hungarian cancels during at least part of that time period. Also, 4-5% of the Slovakian towns having post offices produced bilingual Slovak/Hungarian cancels at some time or another during that period.

The lists below are the most complete that I could assemble using known sources of information about Slovakian cancellations. The **Monografie**, because it had committed itself to an enormous task, not surprisingly contains mistakes of both commission and omission. For example, the **Monografie** does not list postal agencies, which also had cancellers and issued postmarks. So there is plenty of opportunity for philatelists and postal historians to add to and correct the lists I've constructed. Finding any unidentified monolingual Hungarian cancels issued in Slovakia, or any bilingual Slovak/Hungarian cancels not listed below (e.g., a single legible and unadulterated "Nové Mesto nad Váhom/Vágújhely" cancel), should be announced publicly. (Please send images to the editor of **The News**.) Finding these cancels (as Mr. Soble has mentioned, and bemoaned) requires nearly an eternity of searching through vast quantities of Czechoslovakian stamps and entires, because most of the towns in question were relatively small. The Dunajská Streda/Dunaszerdahely cancels are the most common; that town in 1910 boasted 4762 inhabitants. By contrast, a village like Ajnácskő, which is also on the list, had only 830 persons. No wonder these cancels are scarce.

Types of Cancels

For collectors of Hungarian stamps and covers, the basic types of Czechoslovakian cancels

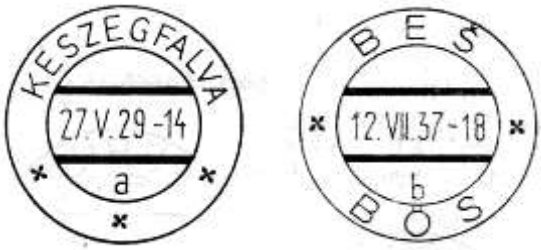
may be unfamiliar. The cancels produced in 1920 were (in the vast majority of cases) of the types illustrated below (*Figure 1*), including the letters ČSP, an abbreviation or acronym for „Česko Slovenská Pošta."



Monolingual Bilingual

Figure 1. *Typical Czechoslovakian cancels in 1920 (from the* ***Monografie****).*

After 1923, most new cancellers were made using a design without the country-identifying abbreviation (*Figure 2*).



Monolingual Bilingual

Figure 2. *Typical Czechoslovakian cancels 1923 and beyond (from the* ***Monografie****).*

However, the 1920 cancels saw continued use, sometimes to 1938 or 1939. Many cancellers were replaced in 1929, when the names of towns in Slovakia were reviewed and in many cases altered (which can be seen in the lists, below).

(1) Czechoslovak Bilingual Slovak/Hungarian Cancels (40 places = 4.1% of 985)

Column 1: Name in Hungarian (1918)	**Column 2: Name in Slovakian (1939)**	**Column 3: Cancel**	**Column 4: Period of use**
Ajnácskő	Hajnáčka	Hajnáčka/ Ajnácskö[4]	1920-1930
Alistál	Dolní Štál	Dolní Štál/ Alistál	1931-1938
Alsónyárasd	Dolní Ňaražd	Dolní Ňaražd/ Alsónyárasd	1929-1938
Balony	Baloň	Baloň/ Balony	1931-1938
Bátorkeszi	Bátorové Kesy	Kesy/ Bátorkeszi	1920-1929
Bogya	Boďa	Boďa/ Bogya	1920-1938
Bős	Beš	Beš/ Böös[4]	1920-1937
Bős	Beš	Beš/ Bös[4]	1937-1938
Búcs	Búč	Búč/ Búcs	1920-1934
Csallóközaranyos	Zlatná na Ostrove	Araňoš na Žitnom Ostrove/ Csallóköz-Aranyos	1920-1929
Csallóközaranyos	Zlatná na Ostrove	Zlatná na Ostrove/ Aranyos	1929-1938
Csallóköznyék	Nekyje na Ostrove	Niek/ Csallóköznyék	1920-1929
Csallóköznyék	Nekyje na Ostrove	Nekyje na Ostrove/ Nyék	1929-1938
Csicsó	Čičov	Čičov/ Csicsó	1920-1938

Csilizradvány	Čilizská Radvaň	Čilizská Radvaň/ Csilizradvány	1920-1925
Csütörtök	Štvrtok na Ostrove	Štvrtok na Žitnom Ostrove/ Csallóköz-Csütörtök	1920-1929
Csütörtök	Štvrtok na Ostrove	Štvrtok na Ostrove/ Csütörtök	1929-1938
Dunaszerdahely	Dunajská Streda	Dunajská Streda/ Dunaszerdahely	1920-1938
Egyházgelle	Kostolná Gala	Eďházgele/ Egyházgelle	1920-1929
Egyházgelle	Kostolná Gala	Kostolná Gala/ Egyház Gelle	1929-1938
Ekecs	Ekeč	Ekeč/ Ekecs	1919-1939
Felbár	Horní Bar	Horní Bar/ Felbár	1929-1938
Förév	Prievoz	Feriby/ Förév	1920-1929
Gutor	Gutora	Gutora/ Gutor	1920-1923
Jóka	Jelka	Jelka/ Jóka	1929-1938
Keszegfalva	Keszegfalva	Kesegfalva/ Keszegfalva	1920-1929
Királyfiakarcsa	Kráľovicove Korčany	Kráľovicove Korčany/ Királyfia Karcsa	1929-1938
Kolozsnéma	Kližska Nemá	Koložnéma/ Kolozsnéma	1920-1929
Komáromszentpéter	Svätý Petr pri Komárnu	Svätý Petr pri Komárnu/ Komáromszentpéter	1920-1929
Miserd	Mischdorf	Mišerd/ Miserd	1920-1929
Miserd	Mischdorf	Mischdorf/ Miserd	1929-1939
Muzsla	Mužla	Mužla/ Muzsla	1920-1938
Nagymagyar	Veľký Mager	Veľký Magendorf/ Nagymagyar	1920-1929
Nagymagyar	Veľký Mager	Veľký Mager/ Nagy Magyar	1929-1938
Nagymegyer	Veľký Meder	Veľký Meder/ Nagymegyer	1920-1938
Nemesócsa	Zemianska Olča	Zemianská Olča/ Nemesócsa	1920-1935
Nemesócsa	Zemianska Olča	Zemianska Olča/ Nemes Olcsa	1930-1938
Örsújfalu	Nová Stráž	Nová Stráž/ Örs Újfalu	1929-1938
Pozsonypüspöki	Biskupice pri Dunaji	Biskupice pri Bratislave/ Pozsonypüspöki	1920-1929
Pozsonypüspöki	Biskupice pri Dunaji	Biskupice pri Dunaji/ Püspöki	1927-1929
Rimaszécs	Rimavská Seč	Siač/ Rimaszécs	1919-1929
Sárosfa	Blatná na Ostrove	Šárošfa/ Sárosfa	1920-1929
Sárosfa	Blatná na Ostrove	Blatná na Ostrove/ Sárosfa	1929-1938
Somorja	Šamorín	Šamorýn/ Somorja	1920-1929
Somorja	Šamorín	Šamorín/ Somorja	1927-1938
Szentmihályfa	Svätý Michal na Ostrove	Svätý Michal na Ostrove/ Szent Mihályfa	1929-1938
Szimő	Zemné	Zemné/ Szimö[4]	1929-1938
Tany	Tôň	Taň/ Tany	1920-1929
Tany	Tôň	Tôň/ Tany	1929-1938
Udvard	Dvory nad Žitavou	Dvory nad Žitavou/ Udvard	1929-1933
Vajka	Vajka nad Dunajom	Vajka nad Dunajom/ Duna Vajka	1929-1938
Vásárút	Trhová Hradská	Vášarut/ Vásárút	1920-1929
Vásárút	Trhová Hradská	Trhová Hradská/ Vásárút	1929-1938

(2) Czechoslovak Monolingual Hungarian Cancels (43 places = 4.4% of 985)

Abrahám	Abrahám	Abrahám	1920-1939
Alistál	Dolní Štál	Alistál	1920-?
Bagota	Bagota	Bagota	1920-1938
Baka	Baka	Baka	1920-1938

Bart	Bart	Bart	1920-1938
Bátka	Bátka	Bátka	1921-1938
Breza	Breza	Breza	1920-1924
Budatin	Budatín	Budatin	1920-1923
Buzita	Buzita	Buzita	1921-1938
Farnad	Farnad	Farnad	1920-1938
Fél	Fél	Fél	1920-1938
Felbár	Horní Bar	Felbár	1920-1929
Feled	Feledince	Feled	1920-1929
Gúta	Guta	Gúta	1920-1938
Havaj	Havaj	Havaj	1920-1939
Helpa	Helpa	Helpa	1935-1939
Jablonka	Jablonka	Jablonka	1920-1924
Jálna	Jalná	Jálna (provisional cancel)	1920
Jánok	Jánok	Jánok	1920-1938
Javorina	Javorina	Javorina	1920-1938
Jóka	Jelka	Jóka	1920-1929
Karva	Karva	Karva	1920-1938
Keszegfalva	Keszegfalva	Keszegfalva	1929-1938
Királyfiakarcsa	Kráľovicove Korčany	Királyfiakarcsa	1922-1929
Köbölkút	Köbölkút	Köbölkút	1920-1938
Kurima	Kurima	Kurima	1921-1939
Kürt	Kerť	Kürt	1920-1929
Láb	Láb	Láb	1936-1939
Örsújfalu	Nová Stráž	Örsújfalu	1920-1929
Párkány-Nána	Parkan 2	Parkány Nána[5]	1920-1921
Perbete	Perbete	Perbete	1920-1938
Pered	Pered	Pered	1920-1938
Poltár	Poltár	Poltár	1920-1939
Szentmihályfa	Svätý Michal na Ostrove	Szentmihályfa	1920-1929
Szimő	Zemné	Szimö[4]	1920-1929
Tallós	Tallós	Tallós	1929-1938
Udvard	Dvory nad Žitavou	Udvard	1920-1929
Udvarnok	Dvorníky nad Nitricou	Udvarnok	1920-1929
Vágkeresztúr	Keresztúr	Keresztúr	1920-1939
Vajka	Vajka nad Dunajom	Vajka	1920-1929
Zalaba	Zalaba	Zalaba	1920-1938
Zohor	Zohor	Zohor	1920-1939
Zubrohlava	Zubrohlava	Zubrohlava	1920-1939

Cancels Not Listed in the *Monografie*

(1) Czechoslovak cancel found by Alan Soble on a 15h "Carrier Pigeon & Letter" (Czechoslovakia **Scott** 67 [1920]); the town is on the Hungary/Slovak border; returned to Hungary, February 15, 1924.[6]

Somoskőújfalu	Šomošová	Somoskőújfalu	1920-1924?

(2) Bilingual cancels listed by Dr. Z. Palotás (see endnote 1):

Dunamócs	Moča	Moča/ Mocsa	?
Kürt	Kerť	Kerť/ Kürt	?
Lakszakállas	Laksakálaš	Laksakálaš/ Lakszakállas	?

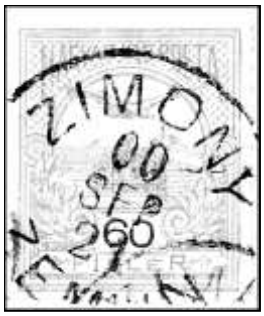
(3) Bilingual postal agency cancels listed by Dr. Z. Palotás; the "Csallóköznádasd" is illustrated in his article. Postal agency cancels are not listed in the ***Monografie***.

Csallóköznádasd	Nádašd na Žitnom Ostrava	Nádašd na Žit. Ostr.- Csallóköznádasd/ Baka	?
Komáromfüss	Fyš pri Komárnu	Fyš pri Komárnu/ Komáromfüss	?
Megyercs	Poštovna Mederč	Poštovna Mederč - Megyercs	?
Nagykeszi	Veľké Kesy	Veľké Kesy - Nagykeszi	?

NOTES

1. Some editing of this essay was done by Alan Soble; he also made, by his own estimate, a small contribution to its content. His most important task, however, was to press upon me the philatelic or postal history importance of preparing my two lists of Hungarian town names used in cancels in Slovakia after WWI. Soble provoked me by sending copies of his essays "Obliterations and Their Absence (Part 6): Final Words, with Special Reference to 'The Slovakia Question'," **The News of Hungarian Philately** 42:2 (April-June, 2011), 14-37; and "Postscript," **The News of Hungarian Philately** 42:3 (July-September, 2011), 2-3. Soble had no idea, however, that what would soon be forthcoming from The Netherlands would be the consistent and comprehensive list that he had so far been seeking in vain.

For more on this topic, see Soble's "Letter," **The News of Hungarian Philately** 43:2 (April-June, 2012), 2-3, and the essays that not only importantly discussed bilingual Slovak/Hungarian cancels but also created puzzles (in Soble's mind) about the appearance of Hungarian town names in Slovakian cancels: László Filep, "Hungarian-Slovak Bilingual Cancellations," reprinted in **The News of Hungarian Philately** 26:4 (October-December, 1995), 3-5; and Zoltán Palotás, "Bilingual Postal Cancellations in Southern Slovakia 1920-1938," reprinted in **Stamps of Hungary**, no. 89 (June 1987), 12-18. Also worth studying is a long series of articles by Zdenék Kvasni□ka, collectively entitled "Stamps, Postal Stationery, and Cancels of Austria-Hungary in Czechoslovakia," which was published in **The Czechoslovak Specialist**, from 14:8 (October 1952) through at least 15:3 (March 1953); and J. J. Lowey, "Transition Postmarks of Czecho-Slovakia," **The Czechoslovak Specialist** 2:2 (February, 1940).



2. Bilingual exonym-endonym cancellers, by contrast, had been frequently employed in the southern area of the Kingdom of Hungary (perhaps because these territories, unlike Slovakia, had a degree of political autonomy). Here is a "Zimony/Zemun" Hungarian-Croatian bilingual cancel, dated [19]00 SEP 21 (on a light green, 60 fillér Turul, **Scott** 62, perf 12.5 x 12 [by Soble's geriatric eyes]). Before WW1, Zemun (Земун) was still part of Croatia (where we do find bilingual cancels and even monolingual endonymnic cancels, without Hungarian), but is now a distinct geopolitical component of Belgrade, Serbia's capital. For other Hungarian bilinguals, see Soble, "Obliterations ... (Part 4)," **The News of Hungarian Philately** 41:4 (October-December, 2010), 4-5.

3. Ing. Emil Votoček, **Monografie Československých Známek**, XVII, Praha, 1988.

4. The Hungarian name is (correctly) written with an ő (*hosszú* diacritic on the "o"), but in the cancels there are two dots (the *rövid* diacritic). See *Figure 2.*

5. The Hungarian name is (correctly) written with an á (acute diacritic on „a") in „Pár"; in the cancel there is an unaccented „a."

6. See the article on Somoskőújfalu by Csaba Kohalmi starting on page 2 in this issue of **The News**.

APPENDIX — ILLUSTRATIONS

Right: *Czechoslovakian cancel, Hungarian monolingual town name "Bart" (Slovakian Bart, Bruty). Date is 21.VII.20 = July 21, 1920, on a blue 20h Czechoslovakia* ***Scott*** *4.*

Czechoslovakian Slovak/Hungarian bilingual cancel, Dunajská Streda/Dunaszerdahely. Date on top stamp is 2.VI.20 = June 2, 1920, on an orange 40h Czechoslovakia ***Scott*** *7. A complete cancel is produced by partial cancels that overlap.*

Czechoslovakian Slovak/Hungarian bilingual cancel, Dunajská Streda/Dunaszerdahely. Date is 22.VII.37 = July 22, 1937, on a reddish-violet 1K Czechoslovakia ***Scott*** *229.*

Right: *Czechoslovakian Slovak/Hungarian bilingual cancel, Zemianska Olča/Nemesócsa. Date is apparently 16.V.27 = May 16, 1927, on a blue 2K Czechoslovakia* ***Scott*** *119 (with watermark). This cancel shows one way in which finding bilinguals is difficult: without that single letter "N" in the bottom arc, there would be no reliable way to identify this cancel as bilingual. (Illustration supplied by A. Soble.) /The one-word variant 'Nemesócsa' cancelling device was used in 1927. See entry on p. 29. Ed./*

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HUNGARIAN SURVIVOR CANCELS IN SLOVAKIA: FURTHER EVIDENCE

by **Robert Lauer**

I had been thinking about starting to collect Czechoslovak stamps from the first republic for a while, and when I found a massive accumulation of stamps from 1918 to the 1970s, for sale on eBay a couple of months ago, I decided to take the plunge. Among the thousands of stamps in this accumulation, there were over 2,100 stamps from the 1918-20 Hradčany issues. Being an avid reader of Alan Soble's articles on Hungarian survivor cancels in the various successor states on the territory of the Kingdom of Hungary after the First World War, one of the first things that I did was to sort through this lot for the types of cancels that Alan has dealt with in his articles. What I found was quite consistent with Alan's observations.

While I am not a statistician by training, this lot has to be getting close to something that is reasonably representative of the overall population of the first stamps issued by the new Czechoslovak Republic. All the common denominations of the perforated and imperforate stamps are represented, though not in proportion to the numbers released. If the lot has been picked over, it is for the rarer perforations, because the various types of stamps within each denomination are represented in rough proportion to their scarcity,[1] and there is no shortage of common plate varieties in the lot. There is a wide variety of postmarks from major cities, towns and villages from all over Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Slovakia, and while there are more cancellations from the Czech portion of the country than its share of the population at the time, this too makes sense given the higher levels of literacy and economic development in the Czech lands versus the Slovak portion of the country when it was formed.[2] All this makes me think that this is not an unrepresentative sample of the stamps from the period immediately following the formation of the new country.

Of the 2138 stamps in the lot, 1118 where cancelled with old Austrian survivor cancellers from the Czech portion of the country. Of this number, 568, or 50.8%, were cancelled with cancellers which had been defaced, or "femininely obliterated" to use Alan's phraseology, to remove the German name. What was tough to find were bilingual German/Czech cancellations which had not had the German place name removed. I found only 40 intact bilingual German/Czech cancellations in the lot and roughly one third of these were from places such as Pisek and Smichov where the Czech and German place names appear to be the same.* There were also 199 unaltered cancels from unilingual German cancellers – ones where you could not evict the German place name without rendering the canceller useless! The balance consisted of old Austrian survivor format cancellations where there was not enough of the cancellation visible on the stamp to determine whether it had been defaced or not. From this sample, I can only conclude that the defacing of old bilingual Austrian survivor cancellers was not just widespread, but practically the rule, which makes the treatment of the Hungarian survivor cancels in the Slovak portion of the country, even more remarkable.

The lot contained 67 Hungarian survivor cancels. Of these, 43 had the top half of the cancel on the stamp, and in all cases, with the possible exception of one, the crown of St. Stephen was intact. The possible exception is a Berezo cancel on a 40h Hradčany from some time in 1920 *(*see *Figure 1).*

I also found a couple of examples of "uninspired nationalization": a Pozsony cancel dated 25 OKT 919 *(Figure 2)* and a Malaczka cancel dated 21 JAN 920. Judging by the two Malaczka cancels in *Figure 3*, dated 919 DEC 2- and 21 JAN 920, rearranging the date format on cancellers was part of the New Year's festivities for 1920 at this particular post office.

The lot contained postmarks from a number of unaltered Hungarian survivor cancellers that made it into February 1920 from Ruttka (920 FEB 5), Németpróna (920 FEB 3), Hőlak (920 FEB 7), Garamrudnó (920 FEB 2), Galánta (920 FEB 4) and Málcza Zemplén VM (920 FEB 8), as well as a March 1920 survivor cancel from Oroszka (920 MAR 7). What looks to be the only post-Trianon cancel in the lot is illustrated in *Figure 4* – a Koltha cancel with the date bar reading 21 FEB (and what looks like) 22. My guess is that the 9 has been dropped from the date format, rather than the date format being reversed, but either way, it puts this postmark well after the signing of the Treaty of Trianon (signed on 4 June 1920).

The lot also contained a number of Hradčanys with relatively early strikes from newly issued indigenous cancellers for Slovak towns from the same period (though nothing as early as the Náchod cancel dated 16 IV 19 and a Podmolky/Bodenbach cancel for 23 VI 19 from the Czech portion of the country that I found in the lot). These included postmarks from: Bratislava (Pozsony) dated 12 I 20, 16 I 20, 17 I 20, 30 I 20, and 18 II 20; Brezno (Breznóbánya) dated 16 II 20; Holič (Holics) dated 28 IV 20; Košice (Kassa) dated 10 XII 19 and 9 II 20; Myjava (Miava) dated 24 I 20; Nitra (Nyitra) dated 18 II 20; Vrbové (Verbó) dated 17 II 20; and Žilina (Zsolna) dated 19 II 20. *Figure 5* illustrates a reasonably decent piece of what Alan refers to as E2 evidence – a Hungarian survivor cancel for Miava dated 920 JAN 23 next to a strike from a newly issued indigenous canceller for Myjava (the Slovak name for the same town) dated 24 I 20, both on 50h Hradčanys. Now, it is possible that the old Hungarian survivor cancellers were replaced on the morning of January 24th, but having been a civil servant for over a quarter of a century myself, I have my doubts.

The above evidence definitely seems to support Alan's observations about the differences in the extent to which old cancellers where defaced in the formerly Hungarian portion of Czechoslovakia versus the ex-Austrian portion of the new country. It also appears to support Alan's contention about the use of Hungarian survivor cancellers along side newly issued indigenous cancellers, though I think that this is an issue that could definitely bear some more systematic examination.

*(**Postscript:** After purchasing this lot of Czechoslovak stamps, I ran into Alan Soble purely by chance on eBay. He was selling a number of lots of Hradčanys which he indentified as only being picked over for the Hungarian cancels. I was interested in the lots, and purchased a couple, to search for common plate varieties, but I sent the seller a message that if he was interested in the topic of Hungarian postmarks on Czechoslovak stamps, he might want to get his hands on Alan Soble's articles on the topic in the News of Hungarian Philately. The seller responded that he was Alan Soble! One e-mail conversation lead to another and Alan and I have decided to assemble a "census"*

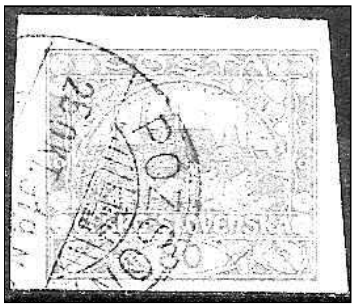
of Hungarian survivor cancels from Slovakia, first from our own collections, and then those we can get our hands on, as a basis for a further article on this subject for ***The News****. If any of our fellow members of SHP have any Hungarian survivor cancels on Czechoslovak stamps they would like to contribute to this project, please send me a scans of the items at robertlauer59@gmail.com with a cc to Alan Soble at ags38@drexel.edu .)*

See the Pofis catalogue Československo 1918-1939.

[2] Hugh Seton-Watson, Eastern Europe Between the Wars 1918-1941 (Harper Torchbooks 1967). The author deals extensively with the differing levels of development between the Czech lands and Slovakia at various points in the book. Based on the census information in the Appendix, the population of Slovakia was roughly 20% of the population of Czechoslovakia in 1921.

Figure 1 (left). *A Hungarian survivor cancel from Berezó dated sometime in 1920 on a 40h Hradčany. It is difficult to tell whether the Crown of St. Stephen has been defaced or just over-inked.*

Figure 2 (right). *A Hungarian survivor cancel from Pozsony dated 25 OKT 920 on an 80h Hradčany. The Hungarian date sequence has been reversed, but no other changes have been made to the canceller.*



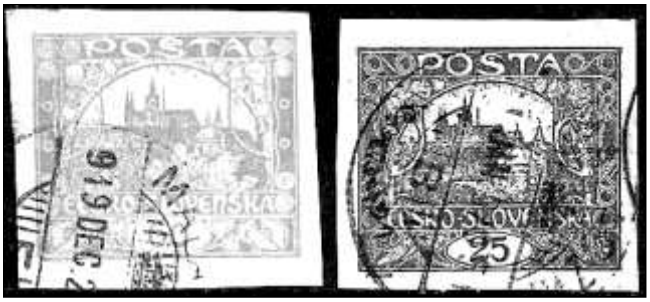


Figure 3. *Two Hungarian survivor cancels from Malaczka: one dated 919 DEC 2- on a 60h Hradčany, with the traditional Hungarian date format, and other one dated 21 JAN 920 on a 25h Hradčany, with the date format reversed.*

Figure 4. *A Hungarian survivor cancel from [Ko]ltha dated 21 FEB 22 on a 50h Hradčany. While the last two numbers look indistinct in this image, under a loop they look like "22."*

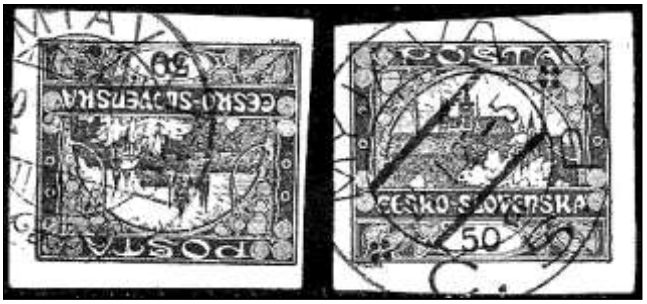
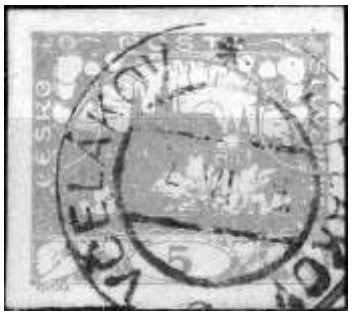


Figure 5. *A Hungarian survivor cancel from Miava dated 920 JAN 23 and a newly indigenous Czechoslovak cancel from the same town (Myjava is the Slovak spelling) dated 24 I 20, both on 50h Hradčanys.*

**** /Alan Soble****'s comment: The German and Czech town names were not the same. (I covered this in my essays in several places.) The German name was "Smichow" and the Czech name was "Smíchov." They were pronounced the same but spelled differently (homonyms). What the Czech postal service (or its ingenious workers) did to give the appearance of "same name" (and hence a monolingual cancel) was to clip off the end of the "w" in the German name "Smichow" to make it "Smichov" (a sneaky obliteration). The evidence of the snipping always remained, because the size of the real "v" in*

"Smichov" and the size of a fake "v" produced by snipping the "w" in "Smichow" are not the same (the latter is smaller). Further, the Czech name has an acute diacritic on the "i," so obviously the names are not the same. (P.S. Further study I've done on Czech town names ending in "v" and the corresponding German name ending in "w" shows that the "Smichov" trick was done more widely. This is one reason postal history is fun.)



Left: *The "Smíchov Trick" carried out on a canceller/cancel with the Czech[oslovakia] town name "Včelákov." The German spelling is "Wcelakow." The Czech spelling is in the arc on the left. The right arc contains the German spelling after both "w" letters have been shaved to a "v." It can be observed that the "v" letters in the right arc are smaller than those in the left arc (i.e., the angle is more acute). The cancel is not repetitiously monolingual unless the diacritics were added to the obliterated German name (there is only a soft hint that a carat has been placed over the "c"). The stamp is the 5h green Czechoslovakia* ***Scott*** *2.*

*[**Robert Lauer**'s response: Ahhh, yes, this is all coming back to me now. In which case, the seven Smichov cancels in the lot should be added to the total of defaced cancels and tally of unaltered bilingual cancels should be reduced to 33, making the imbalance even more pronounced.]*

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SCOUT ON STAMPS ALBUM PAGES PROJECT

by **T. P. McDermott**

I'm looking for volunteer help to work on the project as described here. Please contact me for more information: T. P. McDermott, tpwzrmcd@hotmail.com, 914-948-8484, 25 Hillside Ave., White Plains, NY 10601-1111.

The Scout and Guide Stamps Club of UK have been discussing the problem of falling membership in their recent *Bulletins.* One thing that I feel would help interested people to become collectors is the availability of simple album pages. When I started collecting scout stamps in the mid-1970s, my album was a single volume, half inch thick album produced by Scouters Stamps of Sarasota, Florida. During the years, I have acquired pages from another album made by Unique Scout Stamp Company of Anniston, Alabama. It covered about sixty-five sets of stamps to about 1960 and sold for less than $3. It consists of about 15 pages and included a checklist. I currently enjoy and appreciate this album by mounting postal used stamps in it. (I'm missing pages 2, 3, 14, and 15 etc. Can anyone furnish photocopies for me?)

When Harry Thorsen, the founder of our collecting interest, produced his pamphlet *Boy Scout Stamps of The World*, he listed or pictured only seventy–seven stamps and ten covers or souvenir sheets. Six years later, in 1955, his second edition contained only seventeen more stamps; while the third and fourth editions were still small compact pamphlets. He issued them in time to sell during the BSA's national jamborees in 1964 and 1968 at minimum cost. We would be surprised if Peter Duck, Bob Lee or Lawrence Clay were asked to estimate the current total number of issued scout stamps. There are just too many scout stamps today to collect.

To promote and to make it interesting for beginners, I believe we need to identify small groups of scout stamps for them to collect and mount. We must make an effort to show that they can be able to have fun and complete a collecting interest. Introducing beginners to albums of hundreds of pages and thousands of stamps is not the way to go. We need scout stamp album pages similar to that are available on the **A**merican Philatelic **S**ociety's online web site (www.stamps.org). On the link bar, open stamp collecting and then free album pages. The Educational Department of APS has developed over forty -two topics that beginning collectors (either adults or youth) will find interesting. The APS focus on stamps which average people have a reasonable chance to find, acquire, mount and enjoy. Most of the subjects have a written introduction and pictures related stamps with short descriptions and catalog numbers or date of issue on their pages. They are down loadable and can be printed on a computer's printer. The idea is to provide a number of stamps on a

given subject that collectors can believe they can obtain and complete. Many of these mini-albums total about 16 pages. The subjects that the APS has chosen are various thematic sets of fifty US stamps, stamps thematically tied to individual US states and a third group is on topical subjects. Unfortunately, there are no scouts on stamps pages.

With that in mind why can't we produce mini-albums for scout stamps limited to specific geographic regions? Like a mini-album for USA and maybe Canada; another for stamps of Great Britain and the Channel Islands. Groupings could be made of various European countries and others based on related regional interests. Remember, being able to gather and show a reasonable number of items is important to all collectors! We should limit the number of mini-albums to total not more than 60 pages. And monitors or advisors should suggest printing only one album at a time. Again the new collector should have a limited goal.

We could either load our developed mini-album pages on our club/society's web page or with the APS's. In either case, we should provide links between the organizations' web pages. What we now need is a volunteer to develop our album pages for our webmasters to load. Can you take on this needed project?

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A TRIP DOWN MEMORY LANE

by **Csaba L. Kohalmi**

Magyar bélyegkiállítás az USÁ-ban

A Fairfieldi, Conn. Bélyeg Club múlt év november 9-én sikeres bélyegkiállítást rendezett. A kiállítást több száz látogató nézte meg és a kiállítási terem túlzsúfoltnak bizonyult. Tizenegy kiállító 32 keretet állított ki a legelső bélyegsorozattól kezdve a legújabbakig. A kiállítók között volt *Schäffling Ottó*, aki nagyon komoly magyar anyaggal rendelkezik. *Paul Davis*, a történelem professzora a magyar történelem rövid ismertetésével nyitotta meg a kiállítást. *Victor Berecz* 19. századbeli borítékokat, *William Domonkos*, aki első helyet szerzett kiállított anyagával, az 1919-es megszállás felülnyomott bélyegeit, valamint festménysorozatokat és Magyarország térképét bélyegekkel és bélyegzésekkel ellátva állított ki. *Bauer Alajos* kiállítási anyaga sportbélyegeket, népviseleteket ábrázoló bélyegeket tartalmazott, *Hoffmann János* az elmúlt két év elsőnapi borítékjaiból állított ki. *Bodnár Géza* anyaga inflációs bélyegeket tartalmazott. *Erhártné* és unokája *Stan Páger* virágokat és madarakat ábrázoló bélyegeket állított ki. *Artur Lang*, a klub elnöke az űrkutatás eredményeit megörökítő bélyegekből adott ízelítőt. *Dennis Rich*, a klub titkára, a magyar bélyegkiállítások alkalmával kiadott bélyegeket és bélyegzéseket ismertette.

A Fairfield és környékbeli magyar bélyeggyűjtők egy csakis magyar bélyegeket gyűjtő csoport megalakításán dolgoznak, és 10—15 taggal máris elkezdték működésüket.

THE FAIRFIELDER, NOVEMBER 26, 1969

Exhibitors in the recent Fairfield Philatelic Society Hungarian Stamp Show included: Al Bauer seated next to Mrs. Jeannette Erhard both voted a tie for third place for their stamp frames; William Domonkos, the first and second place winner; and Victor Berecz. Standing are: Dennis Rich, Artur Lang, with young Stan Prager between them, Geza Bodnar, John Hoffman, Otto Shaffling, and Paul Davis.

Fairfield Philatelic Society Hungarian Stamp Exhibit ,

The Fairfield Philatelic Society held a very successful Hungarian Stamp Exhibit in the Fairfield American Legion Hall recently. About one hundred thirty attended, the best attendance in the Club's history. Eleven exhibitors showed thirty-two frames of old and new materials. Paul Davis, a new member and a historian, gave an introduction of the Hungarian history through some early revenue stamps. Otto Shaffling exhibited issues of

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I encountered the article illustrated here from the December 1969 issue of **Filatéliai Szemle** recently while cleaning out some old files. The article reported on the Fairfield (Connecticut) Philatelic Society's Hungarian stamp exhibit in November of that year. The accompanying picture showed a picture of some familiar faces of people who went on to found the Society for Hungarian Philately a few months later. Some of them had passed from our midst and all the others have gotten older, but I would like to list the names mentioned in the article in a tribute to those who made this Society possible 42+ years later. Seated in the front row are Al Bauer, Jeannette Erhard, William Domonkos, Victor Berecz; standing in the back row are Dennis Rich, Arthur Lang, Geza Bodnar, John Hoffman, Otto Schäffling, and Paul Davis

continued from page 1:

having our board meeting there. We invite you to exhibit, enjoy the show, attend the meeting and enjoy the great weather and ambience of spring in New England.

Here is a link to this year's show - http://www.nefed.org/02_boxboro.htm. If you enter that link into the address bar of your browser, you'll get an idea of the events, dealers and exhibits that were here at this year's show.

We are planning an excursion to a very interesting Hungarian/European restaurant outside of Boston. It will give our members a chance to sample some cuisine from an excellent chef trained in Budapest and Paris.

You will be able to book the Boxborough Holiday Inn (the show hotel) at a discount rate. Folks can call the hotel directly (978-263-8701) to make their reservations and will be able to get a discounted rate.

We will provide more information about the show, its prospectus, entry forms and other lodging in the next newsletter. We look forward to seeing you there and exhibiting!!!!

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WANTED: Consignment material for SHP auctions.

Please submit your surplus philatelic items, stamps, covers, and literature to our auction chairperson, **Jim Gaul: 1920 Fawn Lane, Hellertown, PA 18055-2117 USA,** email: terrynjim@verizon.net. You can set your starting price or consult with Jim to establish the same. You can help de-clutter your collection, support your Society and provide a source of new acquisitions for your fellow members all at the same time.

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bot. Az ötvenes évek nem muzeális szempontok szerint korlátozta a bélyegforgalmat, hanem devizális szempontból, ami nem mindegy. Pár évvel ezelőtt megdöbbenve láttam, hogy az EU bélyegkincse nem része a védendő értékeknek, úgy látszik ez került korrigálásra.

Filep László cikke a Cseh-Lengyel területi vitáról korábban a Bélyegvilágban 1994. július-augusztus 49-52 oldalán jelent meg. Most Kőhalmi Csaba és Alan Soble füzött észrevételeket a cikkhez. Az angol nyelvű észrevételekkel együtt az Orbis Pictus fogja újra közölni a régi és új cikket, amely a MABÉOSZ honlapról lesz letölthető.

2011. április-június

A The News of Hungarian Philately 2011. április-júniusi számának címlapján mutatja be azt a 4 db 0,59 €-os bélyeget tartalmazó Francia blokkot, amely 8 budapesti nevezetességet mutat be: Dohány utcai zsinagóga, Szent István bazilika kupolája belülről, Országház, Lánchíd, Királyi palota, Széchenyi-fürdő, Mátyás templom, Hősök tere. A rajzos bemutató talán kedvet csinál a francia filatelistáknak egy kis budapesti kirándulásra is.

William Gurske egy 1918. július 22-én Budapestről Lembergbe feladott ajánlott repülőposta levelet mutat be, amelyet Aigner Rudolf küldött a lembergi politechnikumba. A levél 15 $-ért kelt el és kiderült, hogy aznap 6 ajánlott levél ment csak Lembergbe, ráadásul ez az egyetlen, amely magánlevél és nem hivatalos levél! Amint látható, aki keres az talál!

Voloncs Gábor az 1945-ös nagyváradi helyi kiadásokkal foglalkozó cikke a Philatelicában 1988/2 számában jelent meg, így részletes ismertetésétől eltekintek.

2011. július-november

Voloncs Gábor korábban a Szabolcsi Bélyegújságban megjelent cikke ezúttal is Kőhalmi Csaba szakértő fordításában jelent meg, immár angolul is. Köszönet illeti innen is ezért a fáradhatatlan munkáért, amit végez a magyar bélyegek külföldi népszerűsítéséért.

Érdekes cikkei nemcsak bélyegekkel foglalkoznak. Megemlékezik Habsburg Ottó haláláról, arról, hogy megjelent dr. Wolfgang Eénser könyve a korai bélyegháborúkról, benne egy rövid ismertetéssel az 1934-36-os magyar-csheszlovák bélyegháborúról. Csaba büszkén idézi cik-

New Issue

HUNGARIAN STAMPS

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